REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1951-52

PART I

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Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those pertaining to the previous year.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I.

SECTION		PAGE
	General	1—22

CHAPTER II—*Protection.*

i.	The Mysore Legislative Assembly	23
ii.	(*a*) Legislative Enactments	27
	(*b*) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore	37
iii.	Police	48
iv.	Criminal Justice	55
v.	Civil Justice	57
vi.	Prisons	59
vii.	Registration of Assurances	61
viii.	Beggar Relief Scheme	62
ix.	Village Panchayets and Rural Reconstruction Drive ...	63
x.	Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes	65
xi.	Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board ...	65
xii.	Corporation of the City of Bangalore	68
xiii.	Mysore City Municipal Council	71
xiv.	Mysore City Improvement Trust Board ...	74
xv.	Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board	76
xvi.	Davangere City Municipality	76
xvii.	Administration of District Boards	78
xviii.	Municipal Administration	80

CHAPTER III—*Revenue and Finance.*

SECTION		PAGE
i.	Revenue and Finance	83
ii.	Excise	83
iii.	Sales-tax	89
iv.	Stamps	91
v.	Mysore Government Life Insurance	92

CHAPTER IV—*Administration of Land.*

i.	Occupied Area and Tenure	94
ii.	Land Records, Survey and Settlement	94
iii.	Transfers of Land	96
iv.	Labour and Wages	96
v.	Inam Settlement	96

CHAPTER V—*Departments of Food and Civil Supplies.*

i.	Food Supplies	98
ii.	Food Production	104
iii.	Civil Supplies	107

CHAPTER VI—*Agriculture, Co-operation and Forests.*

i.	Weather and Crops	111
ii.	Department of Agriculture	111
iii.	Sericulture	121
iv.	Department of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore	126
v.	The Serum Institute	131
vi.	Government Grass, Stud, Poultry and Dairy Farm, Hessarghatta, Bangalore	132
vii.	Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks ...	135
viii.	Forests	142
ix.	Marketing Department	146

CHAPTER VII—*Trade Industries and Museum.*

i.	Trade	150
ii.	Industries	151

Section		Page
iii.	Labour	162
iv.	Workmen's Compensation Act	164
v.	Joint-Stock Companies	166
vi.	Posts and Telegraphs	168
vii.	Economic Development and Planning	169
viii.	The Mysore Government Museum	172

CHAPTER VIII—*Public Works, Electrical and Road Transport Departments.*

i	Public Works	174
ii.	Electrical Department	180
iii.	The Road Transport Department	183
iv.	The Mysore Traffic Board	184

CHAPTER IX—*Vital Statistics and Medical Service.*

i.	Births, Deaths and Epidemics	185
ii	Bureau of Epidemiology	188
iii.	Vaccination	189
iv.	Vaccine Institute	189
v.	Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory ...	190
vi.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	190
vii.	Special Hospitals	193

CHAPTER X—*Public Instruction.*

i.	Education	196
ii.	University of Mysore	200
iii.	Encouragement to Authors	202
iv.	Literature	203
v.	Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute ...	204

CHAPTER XI—*Miscellaneous.*

SECTION		PAGE
i	Geology	207
ii.	Central Statistical Department	209
iii.	Archæology	210
iv.	Government Press	212
v.	Stationery Depot	214
vi.	Horticulture and Public Gardens	215
vii.	Stores Purchase Committee	217
viii.	Public Service Commission	219
ix.	Anti-Corruption Measures	220
x.	Efficiency Audit	221
xi.	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation	223

CHAPTER XIII.

	Tours of His Highness the Maharaja	226

APPENDICES—*Statistical Returns.*

		PAGE
I	Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the State ...	229
II	Expenditure on Public Works...	235
III.	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State	241
IV.	Statement showing the number of crimes committed and the number of cases disposed of	242
V.	Statement showing the nature and value of civil suits filed and disposed of	246
VI.	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration	247
VII.	Agricultural stock	251
VIII.	Statement showing the particulars of educational institutions maintained in the State	254

REPORT

ON THE

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CHAPTER I—GENERAL.

ELECTIONS.

1. The new Republican Constitution of India contemplated the formation of responsible Governments in all the States with a Central Government functioning at New Delhi. The latter part of the year 1951 and the first part of 1952 were periods of great activity in the history of India. Millions of people got the right to vote and hundreds and thousands of men and women of over twenty-one years of age moved to the polling booths with enthusiasm and exhilaration to cast their vote. It was, indeed, a colossal experiment in Democracy, nowhere witnessed, at any time, in the history of the world. Along with other States, the State of Mysore also played her part in evolving a true type of democracy, in conducting the fair and free elections successfully.

2. The General Elections were held in accordance with the procedure prescribed under the Representation of the People Acts and Rules thereunder (1950 and 1951).

3. The calendar of events in respect of the elections in the State to the Legislative Assembly and the House of the People, which were held simultaneously, were as noted below :—

(1) The last date for making nominations—21st November 1951.

(2) The date for the scrutiny of nominations—23rd November 1951.

(3) The last date for the withdrawal of candidatures—26th November 1951.

4. The elections in the State were spread over 23 days commencing from 2nd January 1952 and ending on the 24th of January 1952. Such a long period was necessary for facilitating the movement of polling parties from one Assembly unit to another comprised in each of the Parliamentary Constituencies. Thus, 1,214 polling parties were engaged in the work of polling all over the State simultaneously. There was only one exception to this programme, that is, the election to the Legislative Assembly from the Hoskote-Anekal Constituency originally fixed for the 4th of January 1952 was postponed to 24th February 1952 consequent on the death of a validly nominated candidate—Sri Abdul Jaleel.

5. The results of the Elections were released to the Press as and when they were received from the Returning Officers in the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, from the 24th of January to the 31st of January 1952, and also published immediately in Gazettes Extraordinary.

6. The State was delimited for the purposes of elections into 80 Assembly Constituencies consisting of 99 seats, and 9 Parliamentary Constituencies consisting of 11 seats, on the basis of population, and election was conducted in as many as 4,111 polling stations in the State. For the conduct of the poll in all these polling stations, 1,214 polling parties of 20 persons each were engaged.

7. *Seats secured by each party.*—There were six political parties in addition to the Independents who contested the General Election in the State. The seats secured by each of them for the Elections to the Legislative Assembly are as follows :—

		General	*Reserved.*
Congress	...	60	14
Socialist	...	3	...
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	...	7	1
Bharathiya Jana Sangh	...	...	...
Communist	...	1	...
Scheduled Castes Federation	...	...	2
Independents	...	9	2
Total	...	80	19

8. In respect of the elections to the House of the People, the seats secured by each party are as follows :—

Congress	...	10
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	...	1
Total	...	11

9. The percentage of voting was considerably large. In respect of the elections to the Legislative Assembly Constituencies, the percentage of voting ranged from 36·9 to 78·8. In respect of the House of the People Constituencies, it ranged from 45·3 to 75·3.

10. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, who was elected to the Legislative Assembly from Ramanagaram Constituency, was unanimously elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly on the 27th of March 1952. Immediately after his election, His Highness the Rajpramukh summoned him to form the Ministry. He assumed office as Chief Minister of Mysore on the 30th of March 1952 and informed His Highness that he would be submitting the list of Ministers within a week. He left for Delhi immediately after his assumption of office and returned to Bangalore on the 2nd of April 1952. Soon after he finalised list of Ministers; this was accepted by the Rajpramukh and the Ministers assumed office on the 5th of April 1952. The Members of the new Cabinet were :—

Sri T. Siddalingiah	...	Minister for Industries.
Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao	...	Minister for Law and Education.
Sri T. Channiah	...	Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government.
Sri Kadidal Manjappa	...	Minister for Revenue and Public Works.
Sri H. Siddaveerappa	...	Minister for Home and Agriculture.

11. The State cadres of the two All-India Services provided for in the Constitution, namely, the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, were established in Mysore with effect from 26th January 1951. It has also been agreed that 50 per cent of the cadre in the Indian Administrative Service will be reserved for promotion of Officers of the State cadre during the transitory stages. Central Services.

The compositive cadre of Officers of the State Accounts and Audit Departments was bifurcated into the All-India Service of the Audit Department and the State Accounts Department.

12. With a view to secure efficient functioning of Government Industries, the constitution of a high powered Directorate of Industries was being considered. The Development schemes of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works which were under the consideration outside the Five-Year Plan of Economic Development secured the approval of the Planning Commission of the Government of India. These schemes are estimated to involve an expenditure of 4·3 crores of rupees over a five-year period. The Planning Commission have also accorded approval to the Fertiliser Project at Bhadravati and have recommended that financial assistance by way of loan should be secured from the World Bank for the implementation of this project.

13. The Development Schemes of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Mysore Fertiliser Project, the establishment of the new Machine Tool Factory in Bangalore and the general industrial expansion and the increase of power consumption for other purposes, have caused the supply of the available electric power in the State to fall short of the requirements.

14. The Reserve Bank of India Act has been amended so as to enable it to extend its operations as Government Bankers in Part B States. After detailed discussions with the authorities, it has been decided to enter into an agreement with the Reserve Bank, as a result of which that Bank will take over the resource operations and the management of Public Debt business from Mysore Government. Apart from the need to secure a uniform system of treasury and banking operations in all the States in India, the new arrangement with the bank aims at securing efficient conduct of resource operations and economy in the management of public debt. The Reserve Bank has agreed to consider favourably the question of making the Bank of Mysore as its Agent in the State.

15. The President of the Indian Republic passed an order called " The Mysore State Cesser of Control Order " on 7th December 1951 exempting the State from the operation of Article 371 of the Constitution.

Finances.

16. As a result of the revised classification of receipts and payments adopted with effect from the year 1951-52 in accordance with the classification adopted in the accounts of the Government of India and Part "A" States, a complete change has been brought about in the presentation of these figures. It has not therefore been possible to give in juxtaposition the corresponding figures relating to the previous year and to explain the relative variations, as usual.

17. The total Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 18,30,52,000 and the net expenditure met out of Revenue was Rs. 18,34,54,000 resulting in a net deficit of Rs. 4,02,000. The capital expenditure not met out of revenue amounted to Rs. 2,94,99,000.

18. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year including Service and Debt heads were Rs. 1,54,74,15,000 and Rs. 1,54,20,87,000, respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 4,81,20,000.

Excise.

19. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Bangalore, continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors, and their contract was extended for a further period of two years from 1st July 1950.

20. The consumption of arrack of 35° U. P. was 5,13,713 (3,27,662) gallons, while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 15,503 (18,632) gallons. The supply of country spirits to shops was not controlled by quotas.

21. One lakh six thousand three hundred and seventy-five (46,562) gallons of rectified spirits including absolute alcohol were issued from the Mandya Distillery during the year. Of this, 59,335 (25,139) gallons were issued for consumption by licensees in the State, and 47,040 (11,424) gallons were exported outside the State.

22. India being a signatory to the Geneva Convention, the Government of Mysore have agreed to the progressive reduction in the consumption of Excise opium in the State, during the next nine years at the instance of the Central Government, so that there would be no sale of Excise opium throughout the State except by licensed

persons who are certified to be confirmed addicts by an officer not lower in rank than that of a District Medical Officer.

23. Consequent on the extension of total prohibition throughout the Madras State, no trees were licensed in Mysore for Madras shops or *vice versa*.

24. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 93,16,823 (Rs. 94,51,440) comprising of shop rentals of Rs. 84,06,132 (Rs. 84,63,551), tree tax Rs. 8,83,832 (Rs. 9,44,961) and tree-rent Rs. 26,859 (Rs. 42,928).

25. The revenue realised from malt liquors amounted to Rs. 4,46,549 (Rs. 6,01,265).

26. The revenue realised under license and gallonage fees under foreign liquors was Rs. 4,10,199 (Rs. 3,86,196).

27. The revenue derived from Ganja amounted to Rs. 11,92,840 (Rs. 10,51,854) comprising of Rs. 7,26,688 (Rs. 6,41,631) under shop rent, Rs. 4,11,156 (Rs. 3,60,055) under duty, and Rs. 54,996 (Rs. 50,168) under sale of Ganja.

28. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 3,97,627 (Rs. 3,85,928) comprising of Rs. 2,84,797 (Rs. 2,42,619) under license fees and Rs. 1,12,829 (Rs. 1,42,310) under gain on sale of opium.

29. Including the arrears of Rs. 5,17,678 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand of the Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,29,50,864 (Rs. 2,21,38,468). Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,17,95,293 (Rs. 2,13,08,935) towards the current demand and Rs. 3,02,246 (Rs. 3,11,855) towards old arrears were collected and no remissions were sanctioned, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,53,326 (Rs. 5,17,678) at the close of the year.

30. In pursuance of the policy of introducing prohibition in the State, the two taluks of Belur and Saklespur in the Hassan District were declared dry from 1st July 1951.

Sales-Tax.

31. This is the fourth year of the introduction of sales-tax.

32. Out of 21,175 (21,924) registered dealers, 12,648 (12,221) were assessed to tax and 4,419 (4,116) were pending

assessment. The amount of registration fees collected was Rs. 1,16,829 (Rs. 1,09,375).

33. The total net demand, collection and balance were Rs. 1,69,56,209 (Rs. 1,67,88,320), Rs. 1,21,60,975 (Rs. 1,26,28,771) and Rs. 47,95,237 (Rs. 41,59,549) respectively. A sum of Rs. 28,641 was collected in the shape of fines and penalties.

Stamps.

34. The total revenue from stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 50,82,012 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,31,736. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 49,50,276.

35. The amount outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year under Institution fees in paper suits was Rs. 2,24,242. A sum of Rs. 56,756 was awarded as fees by the several Courts during the year bringing the total to Rs. 2,81,545. A sum of Rs. 37,241 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 11,962 was remitted during the year and out of the remitted amount, a sum of Rs. 2,728 pertaining to Bangalore District was treated as disposed of. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,32,342.

36. The levy of the stamp surcharge fee at one per cent on transfers of immovable property within the limits of Chikkanaikanahalli and Tiptur Municipalities was sanctioned.

37. The classes of entertainments, *viz.*, dramatic performance and circus were exempted from liability of the entertainment tax under Section 8 (2) of the Mysore Amusement Tax Act, 1932.

Geology.

38. The public evinced keen interest in obtaining mineral concessions in the State, as there was a great demand for manganese and other commercial minerals. Consequently, applications for the grant of certificates of approval, prospecting licenses, mining leases and quarrying licenses were on the increase during the year. There was a marked increase in the receipt of applications from the mining public for the grant of mineral concessions in the State.

39. The total value of the minerals produced in the State amounted to Rs. 6,97,29,082.

40. An important development during the year was the organisation of a Bureau of Mineral Development which started functioning from 1st April 1952. The chief activities of the Bureau are mineral research and marketing of minerals.

The Road Transport Department.

41. The total routes operated by the Department at the end of the year was 134 covering a total mileage of 10,649,06. The average quantity of petrol consumed by all the vehicles daily amounted to 818·573 gallons as against 1·037 gallons in the previous year and the average quantity of diesel oil consumed was 151·61 (213·12) gallons.

42. The gross earnings realised were Rs. 33,87,748 (provisional figure) which works out to 169·6 pies per vehicle mile as against Rs. 32,85,318 (audited figure) yielding an average of 131·3 pies per vehicle mile in the previous year. The net revenue realised during the year after charging off depreciation, vehicle tax, road cess, etc., was Rs. 26,230 (provisional figure) as against Rs. 23,104 (audited figure) in the previous year. The net return on the capital invested was 0·92 per cent (provisional figure) as against 0·9 per cent (audited figure) in the previous year.

Trade.

43. The number of commercial and industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the year was 206 (231). The total volume of trade in merchandise during the year was 15·53 million railway maunds as compared with 16·90 million railway maunds during the previous half year. The trade by rail accounted for 94 per cent of the total trade, while the balance of 6 per cent was accounted for by the roadborne trade.

44. The total quantity of merchandise imported registered a decrease from 12·96 million railway maunds during the previous half-year ended 31st March 1951 to 12·43 million railway maunds during the half year owing to the diminution in the receipts under "Raw Materials" and "Articles wholly manufactured" which amounted to 4·78 million railway maunds and 3·59 million railway maunds respectively. Rice, gram and pulse, wheat and

wheat-flour, tobacco and salt were the more important articles of food imported into the State.

45. As under imports, there was a decrease in the total volume of exports of merchandise from 3·93 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 31st March 1951 to 3·10 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 30th September 1951. As usual, coffee, cardamom, betelnuts, copra, groundnut, refined sugar, jaggery, tanned hides and skins and cast iron-pigs and castings loomed largely in the export trade in merchandise.

Industries.

46. There was no perceptible change in the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State during the year as compared with the previous year. Commodity prices which continued to be on an upward trend till the end of December 1951 suffered a steep fall thereafter with the exception of food-grains, consequent on the slackening of the foreign demand for Indian goods, high export duties and restriction of credit facilities imposed by Banks. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the industries in stepping up production and pushing through the sales of their finished products owing to the paucity in the supply of materials like steel, coal, coke, etc., on the one hand and the increasing competition for Indian products and increased costs on the other.

47. There were 583 industrial establishments at work in the State during the calendar year 1951 employing daily on an average 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all the establishments was 1,06,083 as against 1,04,592 persons employed in 567 establishments which were at work during the year. Of these, 549 were perennial industrial establishments and the remaining 34 seasonal.

48. The mills produced during the year, 5,643,976 yards of cloth and 27,640,280 lbs. of yarn. Four woollen mills were working in the State with 236 looms and 10,598 spindles. The total quantity of woollen yarn and piece goods produced in these mills was 3,214,945 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,42,00,577.

49. The department rendered necessary technical advice and assistance to private industrialists in connection

with the erection of industrial plant and machinery wherever such advice or assistance was sought for.

50. The zonal scheme for the distribution of salt was continued during the year and a total quantity of 1,376,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to Mysore State for the year 1951 for industrial and civil requirements.

51. There were 34 Home Industrial Institutions working in several parts of the State with monthly grants from the department for imparting training to women in crafts like tailoring, weaving, knitting, rattan work, braid-making, cloth printing, embroidery, etc. The department has been awarding scholarships to such of the students as are Mysoreans by birth or domicile and possess the necessary general or special educational qualifications for the pursuit of their studies in industrial subjects in any of the recognised institutions outside the State.

52. There was an all time record production of heavy steel flats in the Rolling Mills, the tonnage rolled being 194·91 tons as against the target of 84·6 tons in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

53. The total value of sales made during the year was Rs. 254 lakhs the highest on record as against Rs. 172·80 lakhs for 1950-51 and Rs. 118 lakhs for 1949-50.

54. The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 32·20 lakhs after making adjustments towards Depreciation for the year and Amenities Fund.

Sandal Oil Factories.

55. A quantity of 916-17-102 tons of sandalwood was supplied by the Forest Department during the year. Of this, 647-15-109 tons representing 70·66 per cent of the total were of superior varieties.

56. A quantity of 93,597-5 lbs. of crude sandalwood oil was produced in the two local factories. The quantity of sandalwood oil sold during the year was 1,01,693-11 lbs.

57. A slump for sandalwood oil in the world market manifested itself from July 1951 and full effects of the depression were felt for the rest of the year.

58. The net revenue realised during the year was Rs. 40,61,924 (provisional) as against Rs. 70,49,060 in the previous year.

Labour.

59. The general labour conditions in the State were generally normal and peaceful but for a few minor disturbances on account of strikes by the employees of some of the industrial concerns. In all the cases timely action and intervention by the departmental officers brought the situation under control resulting in the restoration of normal conditions with minimum loss of production.

60. The causes for the occurrences of the strikes were demand for higher wages, bonus and dearness allowance, claiming reinstatement of played off employees, as a protest against disciplinary action taken against some of the employees regarding holidays, etc.

61. Security of service was generally ensured to all workers employed in large industrial undertakings coming under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. In the case of plantations, however, there was not much security of service as the work was of a seasonal nature lasting for 9 months in the year at best.

Forests.

62. The total area of State Forests and Plantations, Reserve Lands, Village and Minor Forests at the close of the year was 4,703·88 square miles. On account of the clamour by the landless ryots and particularly from the Adikarnatakas, an area of 1,567 acres out of the State Forests of Bangalore District was ordered to be disafforested. In addition 50 acres out of Hirebetta Reserve in Madhugiri Range and 17 acres and 27 guntas of Pandithanahalli Plantation in Tumkur Range were also ordered to be disafforested. An area of 100 acres out of Minchikal State Forest in Tumkur Range was disafforested.

63. Free grazing of cattle was permitted in all the State Forests and Plantations except in specially protected areas.

64. Government were pleased to grant timber at concessional rates to several institutions for the construction of buildings intended for the benefit of the public. The concessions generally granted were the waiving of 5 per cent surcharge and 33 1/3 per cent selection charges. In

some cases, even the retail rates were cut by suitable percentages from 10 to 20 per cent.

65. With a view to preserve the fauna and flora of the land and to prevent the extinction of the species which are depleting, the Government of India have constituted a Central Board of Wild Life, with His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore as the Chairman and the Chief Conservator of Forests, as one of the members.

66. The total revenue of the Department was Rs. 93,31,820.

Co-operative Societies.

67. The number of members of all the Co-operative Societies at the end of the year was 5,48,748. The total working capital of all the societies amounted to Rs. 6,94,57,124 as against Rs. 6,24,70,904 showing an increase of Rs. 69,85,869 during the year.

68. The reserve fund of all classes of societies amounted to Rs. 59,21,511 as against Rs. 54,53,138 during the previous year. Loans were issued by the societies to their members for various purposes, Rs. 79,55,650 (Rs. 75,54,600) for productive purposes, Rs. 52,18,650 (Rs. 44,16,830) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 25,45,966 (Rs. 24,38,452) for maintenance charges, Rs. 24,85,350 (Rs. 22,73,420) for the construction, purchase and repairs of houses, Rs. 26,60,671 (Rs. 25,53,436) for other non-productive purposes, and Rs. 31,52,254 (Rs. 29,41,323) for trade purposes.

69. With a view to step up food production on co-operative lines, several concessions to the Co-operative Farming Societies like release of large tracts of cultivable Government waste lands, waiving the lease amount in initial stages, permitting Officers of Revenue, Co-operative and Agricultural Departments to serve as *ex-officio* Directors and permitting colonists to get free of cost building materials from the forests.

70. The 18th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held during May 1952 at Hassan under the auspices of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute. The new rules under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948 which came into force from 14th September 1952 were published.

Animal Husbandry Services.

71. The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory throughout the State during the year. Fodder and water were available in all the districts, except in Kolar District, where on account of failure of rains, the position in regard to fodder and water was somewhat difficult. The cost of fodder continued to be high.

72. The quinquennial livestock census was held during May 1951. The census figures of 1951 reveal an increase of 20·7 per cent under total livestock over the figures of 1945.

73. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 206. Twelve new veterinary dispensaries were opened during the year.

74. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, to organisers of the cattle fairs, Muzrai authorities, Rural Welfare Centres, District Boards and Municipalities distributed 6,362 prizes to the best exhibits.

Food Supplies.

75. Statutory rationing was continued in four Cities, *viz.*, Bangalore (including Civil Station), Mysore, Kolar Gold Field and Davangere and informal rationing in the remaining areas. Distribution was also continued to be made through Government Depots, Co-operative Societies, etc., as in the previous years.

76. The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949, promulgated in November 1949 continued to be in force during the year with the amendment as under :—

Clause 17 of the Order dealing with movement of foodgrains was amended according to which foodgrains (i) not exceeding ten seers in all could be transported without permit from one non-rationed area to another non-rationed area within the State by a *bona fide* traveller as part of his luggage for his personal or family consumption ; (ii) not exceeding two seers per adult and half of it per child for *bona fide* consumption from one rationed area to another rationed or non-rationed area *vice versa*; and (iii) under Military

Credit Notes or Certificates issued by appropriate military authority to a person of the Armed Force of the Union on leave.

77. An important off-shoot of the Conference of Food Ministers held in February 1952 was an immediate decision by the Government of India to stop the subsidisation of foodgrains supplied to the States with effect from 1st March 1952; simultaneously, owing to several factors such as increase in the price of foodgrains in the supplying countries, increase of freight charges, etc., the pool prices of all foodgrains were also enhanced.

78. The number of bogus cards detected, population involved and the quantities of foodgrains saved were 3,586, 16,597 and 1,531 pallas of cereals respectively.

79. With a view to remove control over fuel as quickly as possible, a number of private licensees other than those dealing in controlled fuel were encouraged to get their own fuel on a large scale and permits were freely issued to them for the transport of casuarina fuel by road to Bangalore. With the free flow of fuel through private channels it was considered unnecessary to continue the large number of Government licensees and accordingly the number of licensees in each area was gradually brought down.

80. A grant of Rs. 20,000 under "Rewards and Secret Service" was sanctioned for granting rewards in deserving cases of detection and successful prosecution of cases of smuggling and other offences against food rules.

Civil Supplies.

81. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Exports Control) Order, 1949, the Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1948, and the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, were continued to be in force in the State. The Cotton Textiles (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1951, was reimposed with effect from 19th May 1951.

82. With a view to see that cloth reached the consumers in rural and urban parts easily, definite number of wholesalers were attached on population basis to each taluk to serve the needs of the area. The wholesalers are given uniform quantity they received to the retailers in their areas uniformly according to the quantitive limit fixed from time

to time, consistent with the supplies to the State. The retailers were permitted to purchase their quota of Local Mills as well as outside Mills cloth from any wholesalers in their respective districts.

83. Messrs. the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Calico Mills, the Mysore and Minerva Mills are running their retail showrooms and selling cloth to consumers in the State.

84. Forty-one wholesalers and 293 retailers, and yarn licensees were current during the year. The basic allotment of yarn to the State was reduced from 1,484 to 1,000 bales per month from 1st January 1951.

85. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948 continued to be in force during the year. The new cement plant at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, which was under repairs during the last quarter of the year 1950-51 was re-started in April 1951. The average monthly production of Cement of the Bhadravati Factory was about 6,000 tons. The Government of India allotted about 6,500 tons of cement per month to the State during the year besides making separate allotments for works connected with the "Grow More Food Scheme", construction of Refugee Quarters and other important industrial concerns, etc.

86. The distribution of control order was relaxed to permit the licensed cement stockists to Bangalore City and Civil Station Area including Bangalore North and South Taluks to sell cement without permits to the *bona fide* consumers of their localities up to 100 bags per person per month, since 5th December 1951 and the licensed dealers in the remaining parts of the State to sell up to 50 bags per person since 29th November 1951.

87. The Mysore Drug Control Act, 1950, dated 1st April 1950 continued to be in force. The Government of India have extended the Drugs Act, 1940, to Mysore also for the protection and propagation of the purity of certain drugs.

88. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1951 remained in force during the year and it had a sobering effect upon the trade.

89. The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, continued to be in force during the year and on account of this, prices of scheduled articles remained steady.

90. In view of the continued and easy supply of kerosene oil in adequate quantities, all controls over kerosene oil were removed from 17th October 1951 by repealing the Kerosene Control Order, 1948.

Agriculture.

91. The agricultural season for 1951-52 was generally very poor throughout the State and particularly in the low rainfall districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Distress conditions began to be noticed in all the districts at the end of the year as a consequence of the poor monsoons in 1951. Except Shimoga, the seasonal conditions were below normal in all the districts. Early rains in many regions were no doubt favourable but in all the districts, a long drought followed sowings. The crops were not generally in a condition to derive the benefit by the good rains that were received in the later half of the monsoon.

92. As in the previous year, the foodgrain prices continued to be controlled and there was therefore no change. But in respect of other commodities, the prices continued to move upwards till February. From that period onwards, there was general recession of prices in the wholesale markets. By the end of the year, there was a slumpish inactivity in the grain and commodity markets. The fairly steep fall in prices, however, did not affect the retail market to any appreciable extent.

Department of Food Production.

93. The Grow More Food Campaign in the State was started during the latter part of the year 1942. The main lines of action between 1942 to 1947 were to reduce the acreage under commercial crops as far as possible in favour of the foodcrops to intensify cultivation of food crops through better farming practices and to encourage extensive cultivation of cultivable waste lands, etc.

94. The movement was placed on a planned basis only from the year 1949 in pursuance of a decision taken by the Government of India for attaining self-sufficiency in food within a period of three years ending with March 1952. Grow More Food Schemes were prepared and the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to implement the scheme. The campaign was changed during the year as an

"Integrated Production Programme" which included the production of not only food but also jute and cotton. In order to enable the States to implement the programme of Food Production, the Government of India extended their financial assistance in the shape of grants and loans since the year 1949-50.

95. Under the Double Cropping Programme, an extent of 10,835 acres in the Visvesvaraya Canal area was cultivated with kar ragi and paddy resulting in an estimated additional production of 5,418 tons of foodgrains. A total extent of 77,220 acres of Government land was granted to the raiyats for cultivation during the year, and this was estimated to have yielded about 7,122 tons of foodgrains.

96. A sum of Rs. 5,31,471 was granted by way of Land Improvement and Takavi loans to the raiyats during the year to help them in their agricultural operations.

97. All possible encouragement was given to the raiyats in general in the production of subsidiary food crops. Educative Films on Food Production and improved methods of agriculture were screened at important meetings and conferences.

(iii) Sericulture.

98. Mysore filature raw silk registered a sudden drop from Rs. 43 in May 1951 to Rs. 33 in June 1951 and to Rs. 28 in August 1951. During the rest of the year, the price moved around Rs. 28. Even at this low rate, demand was very poor. Cocoon prices also dropped from Rs. 1-15-0 per lb. in April 1951 to Rs. 1-6-0 in June 1951 and Rs. 1-4-0 in March 1952 in consonance with the raw silk market. The prices that prevailed during the year were extremely low when compared with those of the previous year.

99. There were 61 propaganda outposts at important Sericultural Centres in the State. The staff attached to these outposts contacted sericulturists and reelers and endeavoured to teach and demonstrate improved scientific methods in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and silk reeling.

100. Training in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and grainage technique continued to be given in the Central Farms.

101. A programme of work for 1952-53 indicating definite lines of investigation has been drawn up by the Investigator-in-charge of Experiments at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

102. Eight development schemes calculated to help the development of the Sericultural Industry in the State estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs were finalised and approved by the Indian Planning Commission.

103. The Department of Sericulture became a member of the International Silk Association.

104. The Seminar on Silk Industry organised by the Department with the co-operation of the workers in all sectors of the industry was the first of its kind in India. This was held in Nandi in June 1951. The groups were presided over by eminent workers in the field and the Seminar focussed all experiences and helped to assess the prevailing conditions and formulate definite recommendations for improvement and co-ordination of the several sectors of Silk Industry.

Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.

105. The work relating to the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons who migrated into Mysore was continued as in previous years. The total number of displaced persons migrated to the Mysore State till the end of the year was 2,067 families consisting of 8,731 persons.

106. Cash doles at the rate of Rs. 12 per adult and Rs. 8 per child in the case of the aged, infirm, disabled, unattached women, etc., were continued during the year as in previous years.

107. A total sum of Rs. 2,56,877 was disbursed among 239 families by way of rehabilitation loans for trade, business and industry and also for tailoring. This expenditure was met out of the balance of Rs. 2,83,253 left over from the total amount of Rs. 3 lakhs placed at the disposal of the State Government during 1949-50 by the Government of India for granting urban small loans. Two hundred and thirty-nine families were given this financial assistance. Loans were sanctioned to 192 families for various items of business.

108. A total sum of Rs. 2·20 lakhs was incurred towards the cost of construction and also towards part

payment for 200 sites reserved for displaced persons in the Jayanagar Extension. The total expenditure of the Housing Scheme amounted to Rs. 3·5 lakhs inclusive of the amount of Rs. 1·2 lakhs spent during the previous year.

Education.

109. The year witnessed further strides in the field of education and there was an all round increase in different grades of institutions. On 31st March 1952, there were 13,888 (13,872) Public and Private Institutions with a total enrolment of 9,27,133 (9,19,320) pupils.

110. The percentage of pupils under instruction in all the Public Institutions excluding literacy classes to the total estimated population of school-going age of 22, 67, 920 was 39·02 (38·46), 52·91 (52·23) for boys and 24·32 (23·89) for girls. On an average, there was one school for an area of 2·50 (2·57) square miles and for every 784 (706) persons.

111. The number of High Schools increased from 209 to 217 and their total strength from 62,484 to 65,730.

112. The average daily attendance of pupils in all public institutions was 7,48,445 including literacy classes or 80·80 per cent as against 8,16,780 or 82·4 per cent of the number on rolls.

113. The number of pupils receiving scholarships was 3,902 in High Schools and 3,523 in Middle Schools. In addition, 10,613 pupils including all Scholarship-holders enjoyed full fee concession in the High Schools of the State.

Stores Purchase Committee.

114. The value of orders placed with firms in Foreign countries amounted to Rs. 70,81,914 (Rs. 54,93,380). The total value of all purchases arranged by Stores Purchase Committee both from firms in India and in Foreign countries during the year amounted to Rs. 2,25,11,596 as against Rs. 18,74,778 during the previous year. The increase in the value of prices was partly due to the increased indents from departments like the Electrical, Government Electric Factory, Soap Factory, Government Silk Factory, Public Works Department, etc.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

115. At the close of the year, there was on an average, one medical institution for 59·8 square miles of area and for 14,866 of population as compared with 60·1 square miles and 14,957 of population served at the close of the previous year.

116. Out of 493 institutions, 450 were public, 26 non-public, 13 private, aided and 4 non-aided. There were eighty-six hospitals and 407 dispensaries.

117. The total number of beds available in all the institutions of the State was 5,471 of which 2,196 were intended for men and 3,265 for women and children.

118. The number of surgical operations performed in all the institutions was 1,63,602. Of these, 1,28,906 resulted in cure, 25,015 in relief, 240 in being discharged otherwise and 250 in death giving a mortality of 2·5 per 100 patients operated.

119. Mass Radiography which was started in March 1949 in the Out-patient Department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, continued to function.

120. The most outstanding event in the history of the Medical Department was the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

121. The starting of 15 Mobile Dispensaries in the State to carry on medical aid to the very doors of the villagers in the rural areas was sanctioned.

Public Health.

122. The introduction and working of the rural health unit scheme in the malnad prevented the de-population in the malnad areas. During the year there were 1,39,038 live births and 87,003 deaths showing an excess of 71,035 births over deaths. During the year, 1,36,135 anti-plague inoculations and 9,00,361 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. A total of 11,15,317 anti-small-pox vaccinations were done, of which 3,16,561 were primary and 7,98,756 re-vaccinations.

123. There were 9,673 deaths of infants under one year of age during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 70·1 per 1,000 live births. The rate was highest (75·6) in Shimoga District and lowest (48·3) in Mysore District.

124. During the year there were 3,202 deaths from Tuberculosis, giving specific death rate of 35 per mille of population. The incidence was highest in Tumkur District (55) and lowest (17) in Shimoga District.

Anti-Corruption.

125. During the year, 711 petitions were received. Of these 297 containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 540 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof; and enquiries in respect of 53 cases in which the allegations were substantiated resulted in two Government servants being dismissed from service, services being dispensed with in the case of five, two compulsory retired, three retired, eight reverted, five reduced, two transferred, increments being stopped in the case of six, two demoted, one fined and transferred, and seven warned. Three Shanbogues and one Patel were placed under suspension for varying terms.

126. A sum of Rs. 1,489 was ordered to be recovered from an Agricultural Engineer, similarly a sum of Rs. 844 from an Assistant Commissioner, Rs. 529 from an Inspector of Police, Rs. 300 from an Assistant Engineer, Rs. 300 from a Sub-Overseer, Rs. 130 from one Amildar and Rs. 94 from another Amildar, Rs. 21 from a Compounder of Medical Stores and Rs. 646 from two private persons.

127. One case of black-marketing in which prosecution was launched in a Court of Law ended in conviction.

128. In the case of two yarn merchants, their licenses were cancelled for violating the conditions of their licenses. In the case of an iron merchant, the quota allotted to him was cancelled, while in another the quota was reduced.

Efficiency Audit.

129. During the year, 67 inspections of Government Offices of several departments including 10 Taluk Offices,

3 Revenue Offices, 12 Sales-Tax Offices, and other institutions were conducted. The working of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act of 1942 was examined in six Districts. The accounts of the several cinema theatres were obtained and audited. The Branch also conducted several surprise inspections. During the course of inspections, several irregularities such as non-booking of demands, short-levy of assessment, delay in the disposal of appeals, improper maintenance of accounts, misappropriation of public funds, non-recovery of enhanced rates on exciseable articles and short recovery of entertainment tax by the proprietors of several cinemas were noticed.

130. The inspections disclosed a number of cases of leakages and loss of revenue due to Government amounting to Rs. 32,249. The concerned Officers have been addressed to take action for effecting recoveries and for fixing responsibility for leakages or loss.

131. Among the more important matters investigated or enquired into are cases of misuse of foodgrains, misappropriation of Government money, misuse of Government materials, and of Rural Development funds and other grants.

132. The Audit Staff of the Efficiency Audit Branch also assisted the Anti-corruption Branch in several inspections and enquiries.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Legislative Assembly.

133. As required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Maharaja addressed the members of the Legislative Assembly at the commencement of the March Session, 1952.

134. The Legislative Assembly met two times during the year. The October-November Session commenced on 8th October 1951 and concluded on 13th November 1951 the March Session commenced on 20th March 1952 and concluded on 24th March 1952.

135. Four hundred and twenty questions were admitted. Answers were furnished in regard to 358 questions and 227 questions were put on the floor of the House. Questions.

136. Twenty-five short notice questions were admitted Answers to 21 questions were furnished. Short Notice questions

137. The following Bills were passed during the two sessions of the Legislative Assembly:— Bills.

October-November Session, 1951.

*1. The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Bill, 1951.
*2. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
*3. The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
*4. The Mysore Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
*5. The Mysore Suits Valuation Bill, 1951.
*6. The Mysore Tenancy Bill, 1951.
*7. The Mysore Irrigation (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
*8. The Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
9. The Mysore Sales-Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1951.
10. The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
11. The Mysore Legislature (Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership) Bill, 1951.
12. The Mysore Labour (Administration) Bill, 1951.
13. The Mysore Warehouses (Amendment) Bill, 1951.

*14. The Mysore Race Courses Licensing Bill, 1951.
15. The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
16. The Mysore Forest (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
17. The Code of Civil Procedure (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1951.
18. The Mysore Transfer of Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1951.
19. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
20. The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1951.
21. The Payment of Wages (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1951.
22. The Mysore Appropriation No. 4 Bill, 1951.

(The asterisk indicates Bills passed after reference to Select Committees.)

March Session, 1952.

1. The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
2. The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1952.
3. The Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1952.
4. The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1952.

Bills withdrawn.

138. On the recommendation of the Rajpramukh contained in a message, a motion to withdraw the Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation (Amendment) Bill, 1951, was adopted by the House during the October-November Session, 1951.

Resolutions.

139. Fifty-seven resolutions tabled by the members were admitted. Out of four resolutions taken up for discussion, three were withdrawn by the leave of the House and one was put to vote and negatived.

140. A resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws relating to Evacuee Property in the State, moved by the Minister for Law and Labour was adopted by the House during the October-November Session, 1951.

Reports

141. During the October-November Session of 1951 there was a debate on the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation Accounts for the year 1949-50 and also on the Five-Year Plan for Mysore embodied in the All-India Draft Five-Year Plan. A large number of members took part in the debate and various suggestions were offered.

PROTECTION

142. The report of the Privileges Committee recommending that no action need be taken against the Editor of "Prabhatha" for an article published on the 28th March 1951, was adopted in the light of the apology tendered by him.

Special Motions.

143. A special resolution moved during October-November Session, 1951, pressing the Government to take necessary steps to withdraw the Directive issued by the President under Article 371 of the Constitution calling upon the State Government to transfer the Criminal Case against Sri L. S. Raju and others to a Court of Sessions in the State of Bombay or Madras, was adopted by the House.

144. Another special resolution expressing dissatisfaction at the action of the Government on the resolution adopted by the House regarding the Directive issued by the President was negatived.

Motion of Thanks.

145. A motion of Thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for the speech delivered to the Assembly was debated for one day and adopted after amendment moved thereto was negatived during the March Session, 1952.

Elections.

146. Bye-elections to three Standing Committees, elections to the Mysore University Senate and to the Board of Industries were held during the October-November Session, 1951.

Financia Business.

147. Voting of Demands for Additional and Supplementary Grants for 1951-52 occupied two days during the October-November Session, 1951. Four cut motions were discussed and withdrawn by the leave of the House. One was put to vote and negatived.

148. The Minister for Finance and Industries presented the interim Budget for 1952-53 on 21st March 1952. The debate on the Vote on Account occupied one day. Voting of Demands for Additional and Supplementary Grants for 1951-52 occupied one day during the March Session, 1952. Two cut motions were discussed and withdrawn by the leave of the House.

Statement.

149. During the October-November Session, 1951, the Minister for Law and Labour made a statement on the arrangements made for holding General Elections and announced the various dates on which elections would be conducted in different parts of the State.

PROTECTION

General.

During the October-November Session, 1951, condolence resolutions in respect of the demise of Sri Liaqat Ali Khan and Sri H. J. Kania were passed by the Assembly.

2. Mysore Ordinances.

1. *The Mysore Minor Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1951, (*Mysore Ordinance I of* 1951).—The Ordinance amends section 12 of the principal Act to allow the extension of the term of office of members of Minor Municipal Councils up to four years and six months as it was found that the period of four years provided in the principal Act would expire in some cases, and it was considered desirable to hold elections after reconstituting the Municipal Councils under the comprehensive measure pending before the Legislature.

2. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1951, (*Mysore Ordinance II of* 1951).—The Ordinance amends the principal Act by including another office of profit, namely, the office of member of any Industrial Tribunal constituted by the State Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (Central Act XIV of 1947), among the offices of profit under the Government, the holder of which will not be disqualified from being chosen as and from being a member of the Mysore Legislature. Since an Industrial Tribunal was constituted with two sitting members of the State Legislative Assembly as members, the Ordinance was promulgated.

3. *The Mysore Transfer of Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Ordinance,* 1951 (*Mysore Ordinance III of* 1951).—The Central Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was extended to Mysore State from the 1st October 1951. As the Central Act applied only to transfers of property other than agricultural land and transfers of agricultural land would continue to be governed by the State Law which would lead to considerable difficulty and confusion, this Ordinance was promulgated extending the operation of the Central Act to agricultural lands also.

4. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqulification) (Second Amendment) Ordinance,* 1951 (*Mysore*

Ordinance IV of 1951).—The Ordinance amends item two of the Schedule to the principal Act for bringing within its purview instead of offices of profit of Chairman, Director or Member of any Committee or Board appointed by the State Government, the office of Chairman, Director or Member of any Committee, Board or Council appointed by the Government of India or the Government of Mysore or by the Government of any other State specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution of India.

5. *The Mysore Village Panchayets (Amendment and Validating) Ordinance,* 1952 (*Mysore Ordinance I of* 1952).—This Ordinance amends section 12 of the Mysore Village Panchayets Act, 1926, for fixing 5 years (instead of the then existing 4 years) as the maximum period of the term of office of the members of Village Panchayets. It also validates the terms of office of members of, and the constitution and continuance of, certain Village Panchayets.

6. *The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1952 (*Mysore Ordinance II of* 1952).—This amending Ordinance provides for the continuance of Village Panchayets and District Boards which were functioning on the date of commencement of the principal Act (14th February 1952) during the transitional period, till the date of their reconstitution under the Act.

7. *The Mysore University (Amendment) Ordinance* (*Mysore Ordinance III of* 1952).—This Ordinance amends section 13 of the principal Act in order to restrict the *ex-officio* membership of the Senate under clause (*e*) to the Principals of First Grade Colleges only and also to provide for the election of 12 members to the Senate from the Houses of Legislature (3 from the Legislative Council and 9 from the Legislative Assembly).

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

The Mysore Excise (Amendment) Act, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XIII of* 1951).—This Act amends section 13-A of the Mysore Excise Act, 1901, to make it clear that the prohibition in regard to the possession of liquor imposed by that Section extends to the public generally and not merely confined to a person or persons designated by name or by description.

PROTECTION

2. *The Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XIV of* 1951).—As the enforcement of the Prohibition Act has been entrusted to the Police Department and answers of witnesses in the course of investigations are reduced to writing by such officers, the provision in Section 47 of the Prohibition Act which requires the recording of the answers and their signature by the officer has been omitted by this amending Act.

3. *The Mysore Restriction of meetings near the Legislative Assembly Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XV of* 1951).—This Act prohibits meetings, assemblies and processions consisting of fifty or more persons in any street, square or open place within a distance of half a mile from the place of meeting of the State Legislative Assembly for the purpose, or on the pretext of considering, preparing or submitting any petition, complaint, remonstrance, declaration or other address to the Rajpramukh or to the State Legislative Assembly for the regulation or alteration of any matters of State

4. *The Mysore Cinematograph Shows Tax Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XVI of* 1951).—This Act provides for the levy of a tax on Cinematograph Shows, the rate of tax per show varying between ten rupees and two rupees depending upon the seating capacity of the theatre and the area at which the theatre is situated.

5. *The Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Lands Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XVII of* 1951).—This Act makes provision for compulsorily bringing fallow lands under cultivation in the State. It makes it obligatory for every holder of occupied land in excess of ten acres in the case of wet lands or fifteen acres in the case of dry lands to cultivate in any revenue year, if so required by the Amildar, such area of fallow land as the Amildar may specify. Provision has been made to grant exemptions in appropriate cases and to exclude lands required for grazing of cattle. Power is also vested in the Amildar to lease fallow lands, if the holders or occupiers fail to arrange for their cultivation as required under Section 3.

6. *The Mysore Health Cess Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XVIII of* 1951).—This Act provides for the levy of a health cess in Mysore at the rate of six pies in the rupee on all items of land revenue and at such rates not exceeding

one anna in the rupee as may be specified by Government on all other items of revenue on which the education cess is leviable.

7. *The Mysore Live-stock Improvement Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XIX of* 1951).—This Act provides for the improvement of live-stock in Mysore by regulating the maintenance of bulls subject to a system of licensing, the inspection of the bulls from time to time and the castration of unsuitable or unfit bulls.

8. *The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XX of* 1951).—This Act regulates State Aid to certain industries in Mysore. The main provisions deal with the powers of State Government to give State aid to certain specified industries and the constitution of a Board of Industries with powers to recommend the acceptance or rejection of applications for loans.

9. *The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXI of* 1951).—This Act amends Section 24 of the Mysore District Boards Act, 1926, for enabling the Government to extend the term of office of members of a District Board up to a maximum period of five years instead of four years as previously provided.

10. *The Mysore Town Municipalities Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXII of* 1951).—This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to the management of municipal affairs in Towns in Mysore. Its main provisions relates to the constitution of municipal councils consisting of elected members (with reservation of seats for the Scheduled castes, if necessary) and only elected presidents, vesting of enlarged powers in matters of local administration and conversion of all the minor municipalities into town municipalities.

11. *The Mysore University (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXIII of* 1951).—This Act amends Sections 13 and 17 of the Mysore University Act, 1933, to provide for certain changes in the constitution of the Senate and to take power to extend the terms of the Senate and other University authorities which were due to expire on the 30th June 1951 by one more year.

12. *The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXIV of* 1951).—This Act amends Section 15 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act,

1933, for enabling the Government to extend the term of office of the members of the Municipal Councils up to a maximum period of four years and six months instead of four years as previously provided.

13. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXV of* 1951).—This Act prevents disqualification from membership of the Mysore Legislature of the holders of certain offices of profit, namely, Parliamentary Secretaries and Chairman, Director or Member of Committee or Board appointed by Government.

14. *The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXVI of* 1951).—This Act amends certain provisions of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949, to remedy certain defects and to provide for certain other consequential changes. The more important of the provisions relate to the requirement of obtaining the previous sanction of the Government where property exceeding five thousand rupees in value is sold or otherwise transferred or where property is granted free of cost or at an upset price and to the exemption from taxation of buildings belonging to the State Government or the Government of India.

15. *The Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXVII of* 1951).—This Act makes all lotteries (other than licensed entertainment lotteries, licensed private lotteries, licensed charitable lotteries) and all unlicensed prize competitions unlawful, and provides for the grant of licenses in respect of lotteries and prize competitions on payment of prescribed fees and subject to prescribed conditions, and for the levy of tax on lotteries at a rate not exceeding 12½ per cent of the total sum received or due in respect thereof and on prize competitions at a rate not exceeding 25 per cent of the total sum received in respect of such competitions, with a maximum of 50 per cent in respect of both, if the State Government by notification so directs.

16. *The Mysore Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXVIII of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Act 1921, for penalising the adulteration of certain varieties of vegetable oil, such as coconut oil, groundnut oil, gingelly

oil and hutchellu oil with white mineral oil and other odourless oils. It also tightens up the penal provisions containing in Sections 5 and 5-A of the principal Act in order to provide for more deterrent punishment of enhanced fine and in some cases of imprisonment.

17. *The Mysore Warehouses Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXIX of* 1951).—This Act provides for the regulation and licensing of warehouses in the State. It imposes certain statutory duties on a warehouseman, such as, taking out a license for the conduct of his business, taking proper care of the goods deposited in the warehouse, issuing receipts for the produce stored by him and insuring goods against loss or damage by fire, flood, theft or any other accidents. Provision has also been made for the inspection of licensed warehouses and for the issue of licenses to qualified persons entitling them to act as samplers, weighers and classifiers.

18. *The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXX of* 1951).—This Act seeks to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential houses and to control the rents of such houses and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom. The scheme of the Act is to empower the Controllers who will normally be officers of the Revenue Department to deal with matters relating to accommodation, control, fixation of fair rents and the control of houses taken on lease or requisitioned by the State Government and to empower Courts of Munsiffs to deal with cases of eviction and complaints of withholding of amenities of tenants, with a right of appeal to District Judges, powers of revision being given to the High Court.

19. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXI of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1951, for preventing disqualification of the membership of the Mysore Legislative Assembly of holders of the office of profit of a member of any Industrial Tribunal constituted by the State Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947).

PROTEC-TION

20. *The Mysore Transfer of Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Act (Mysore Act No. XXXIV of* 1951).—This Act extends the operation of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (Central Act IV of 1882), to agricultural land in Mysore in order to avoid the difficulty and confusion likely to arise by the two different laws being operative on the same subject of transfer of property, the Central Law in respect of all property other than agricultural land and the State Act in respect of agricultural land.

21. *The Mysore Legislature (Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXIII of* 1951).—This Act makes provision for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both the Houses of the Mysore Legislature, of his seat in one House or the other. Sections 3 and 4 provide for the vacation of one of the seats when a person is elected to both Houses of the State Legislature and when a person who is already a member of one House is elected to the other House of the State Legislature.

22. *The Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXIV of* 1951).—This Act substitutes a new section for Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, for vesting powers in the State Government to fix different scales of fine for different areas by means of Notification. It obviates the previous procedure which required an amendment of the Act every time a change in the rates was contemplated.

23. *The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXV of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore High Court Act, 1884, to provide for fixing a single Judge's jurisdiction at Rs. 3,000 (as a measure of reducing the arrears of work by the High Court) and to make provision regulating the vacations for the High Court for Summer, Dasara and Winter not exceeding 80 days in all in every year. It also makes certain other amendments consequential on the commencement of the Constitution of India.

24. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXVI of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933, to bring it on a par with the newly enacted Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, in certain matters. Its salient features are:—

provision for election of Councillors on the basis of adult franchise from single member constituencies and for the reservation of seats in the municipal council for the Schedule castes for a period of ten years; provision for the appointment of an Election Commissioner for the adjudication of election disputes in place of the District Judge or any other Judge; and also provision for increase in the normal term of a municipal council from 3 to 4 years, extensible up to 5 years.

25. *The Mysore Appropriation No. 4 Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXVII of* 1951).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a further sum of one hundred and thirty-three lakhs fifty-four thousand and four hundred and twenty-five rupees from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952.

26. *The Mysore Civil Courts (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXVIII of* 1951).—In conformity with the recommendation of the High Court Arrears Committee, the Act amends the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1883, by conferring the appellate jurisdiction on District Courts in respect of original suits tried by a Subordinate Judge where the valuation does not exceed Rs. 10,000. The provision regulating vacations of Civil Courts has also been modified whereby they will have three vacations in each year, for Summer, Dasara and Winter for a period not exceeding sixty days in all.

27. *The Mysore Suits Valuation Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXIX of* 1951).—The Act makes provision for prescribing the mode of valuing suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of courts with respect thereto. It is intended to avoid the hardship resulting from a court trying suits in respect of property whose value determined on the basis of the court fees paid may bring them within the jurisdiction of that court but whose real value may exceed the jurisdictional limit of that court.

28. *The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Mysore Act I of* 1952).—Under sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, applications to the Election Commissioner for the determination of the validity of elections have to be made

LEGISLATION.

within ten days, after the date of the declaration of the result of an election of a Councillor. This amending Act provides for adopting the date of publication of the name of the elected person in the *Mysore Gazette* instead of the date of declaration of election as the date of reckoning for computing this statutory period. This Act also makes express provisions for the dissolution of the municipal councils functioning on the date of commencement of the Principal Act from the date of the reconstitution of the new Councils, and for the continuance of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the former municipal councils till the reconstitution of the new councils.

29. *The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1952 (Mysore Act II of 1952).*—This amending Act provides for the enlargement of the Board of Trustees constituted under Section 4 of the Principal Act, by increasing the number of trustees from 9 to 12. The Chairman of the Trust Board has been empowered to incur expenditure up to Rs. 3,000 and the Board to incur expenditure beyond Rs. 3,000 but up to a limit of Rs. 10,000. In respect of expenditure beyond Rs. 10,000, the approval of Government has to be obtained. Within the limits of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000 stated above, power has been made available to the Chairman and the Board respectively, to call for tenders and prepare estimates.

Provision has also been made for the levy of betterment fee in respect of any area under the improvement scheme at the rate of one-third of the increase in value of the land. The betterment fee will be determined in the first instance by agreement between the Board and the person concerned and in the absence of any such agreement by an arbitrator appointed for the purpose. There are also additional provisions for regulating the formation of private extensions, lay-outs or streets under certain specified conditions and for enabling the Board to make new or additional improvement schemes on its own initiative or otherwise.

30. *The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1952 (Mysore Act III of 1952).*—The provisions of this Act are in the main similar to the provisions contained in the City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1952. The Chairman of the Trust Board has been empowered to incur expenditure up to Rs. 3,000 and the Board to incur

expenditure beyond Rs. 3,000 but up to a limit of Rs. 10,000. In respect of expenditure beyond Rs. 10,000 the approval of Government has to be obtained. Within the limits of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000, power has been made available to the Chairman and the Board, respectively, to call for tenders and prepare estimates.

Provision has also been made for the levy of betterment fee in respect of an increase in the value of land resulting from the execution of an improvement work at the rate of one-third of the increase in the value of the land. The determination of the betterment fee will depend, in the first instance, on an agreement between the Board and the person concerned, and in the absence of any such agreement by an arbitrator appointed for the purpose. Provisions have further been made for regulating the formation of private extensions, lay-outs or streets under certain specified conditions and for enabling the Board to make new or additional improvement schemes on its own initiative or otherwise.

31. *The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Act*, 1952 (*Mysore Act No. IV of* 1952).—This Act amends and consolidates the law relating to local bodies (Village Panchayets and District Boards) in Mysore and consequentially repeals the Mysore Village Panchayets Act, 1926, and the Mysore District Boards Act, 1926. It provides for the constitution of a panchayet for each village or group of villages with a population of not less than 2,000 and not more than 5,000 on the basis of adult franchise. Every panchayet is enjoined to perform certain obligatory and discretionary functions. Similarly, it provides for the constitution of a District Board for each district and for the election of the members of a District Board by an electoral college consisting of members of Village Panchayets. These local bodies have been vested with enlarged powers in matters of local administration.

32. *The Mysore Sales-tax (Second Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Mysore Act No. V of* 1952).—This amending Act incorporates in the principal Act, the provisions of Article 286 of the Constitution of India which provides, among other things, that no law of a State shall impose tax on the sale or purchase of goods, where such sale or purchase takes

PROTEC. TION

place outside the State, or in the course of the import of the goods into or export of the goods out of the territory of India, or in the course of Inter-State trade or commerce.

33. *The Mysore Forest (Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Mysore Act No. VI of* 1952).—This amending Act provides for an amplified definition of "timber" so as to include wood which is sawn under this category and vests power in the Government to frame rules in order to regulate the establishment of saw mills or any other sawing contrivance. The maximum limit of the amount of compensation which may be accepted by a Forest Officer has been enhanced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.

34. *The Mysore Irrigation (Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Mysore Act No. VII of* 1952).—This amending Act seeks to prevent channel offences by vesting suitable powers in the departmental officers to penalise the offender direct and also to rectify certain administrative difficulties found in the working of the Act. The main provisions of the Act relate to the appointment of canal officers in respect of canal areas with the authority to exercise certain powers, such as regulation of water supply, etc., power to prescribe the kind of crop to be grown under an irrigable area and the period of growing such crop; power to make declaration in respect of maintenance of minor irrigation works by Government and empowering the Chief Engineer in charge of the Public Works Department in place of the Revenue Commissioner, to hear certain appeals. The Act also repeals the Minor Tank Restoration Act, 1916.

35. *The Mysore Race Courses Licensing Act,* 1952 (*Mysore Act No. VIII of* 1952).—This Act is intended to make statutory provision for licensing race-courses and for the proper control of horse-racing in the State. The more important provisions of the Bill deal with the granting of licenses for horse-racing on race-courses and cancellation of the same for contravention of any of the conditions of licenses, prescribing penalty for taking part in a horse-race on an unlicensed race-course; and prescribing penalty for contravening the conditions of license.

The more important amendments effected in the Betting Tax Act, 1932, are intended to provide for the punishment of imprisonment for licensees and book-makers

who evade the payment of the tax due to the State or fail to furnish the accounts or furnish false accounts.

36. *The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Mysore Act No. IX of* 1952).—This amending Act inserts a new Article 23 A in the principal Act in order to provide for the payment of enrolment fee in respect of advocates in the form of non-judicial stamps (instead of payment in the form of court-fee stamps which was obtaining till then). This change was necessitated consequent on the proposal to bring into force the Bar Council Act, 1926 (Central Act XXXVIII of 1926) and the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879 (Central Act XXIII of 1879) in the State.

37. *The Mysore Appropriation Act*, 1952 (*Mysore Act No. X of* 1952).—This Act authorises the payment and appropriation of a further sum of rupees five hundred and forty-one lakhs, four thousand and seven hundred from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952.

38. *The Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act*, 1952 (*Mysore Act No. XI of* 1952).—This Act provides for the withdrawal of a sum of rupees one thousand and ninety-one lakhs, and fifty-four thousand from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year 1952-53.

39. *The Mysore Legislative (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Mysore Act No. XII of* 1952).—This Act amends item two of the Schedule to the principal Act for bringing within its purview, instead of offices of profit of Chairman, Director or member of any Committee or Board appointed by the State Government, the office of Chairman, Director or member of any Committee, Board or Council appointed by the Government of India, or the Government of Mysore or by the Government of any other State specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution of India.

(ii) (*b*) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore during 1951-52.

1. Exempts all shops dealing mainly in medicines, etc., from the provisions of Section 11(1) of the Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S. 236—L.W. 20-50-28, dated 16th April 1951).

PROTECTION

2. Exempts all scheduled Banks from the provisions of Rule 31 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Rules subject to the condition that the employer shall obtain the written statement of the person employed showing cause against the fine.

(No. L.S. 252—L.W. 20-50-29, dated 17th April 1951.)

3. Exempts all scheduled Banks from the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Rules requiring the maintenance of Forms II, III, IV, VIII, XI, XII and XIII.

(No. L.S. 254—L.W. 20-50-30, dated 17th April 1951.)

4. Exempts all scheduled Banks from the provisions of Rules 13 to 19 (both inclusive) and Rule 33 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Rules, 1948.

(No. L,S. 256—L.W. 20-50-31, dated 17th April 1951.)

5. Appoints the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for each District as the authority under Section 15 (1) of the Payment of Wages Act.

(No. L.S. 415—L.W. 11-51-2, dated 27th April 1951.)

6. Brings into force the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, in all the places where the Shops and Establishments Act is in force with immediate effect.

(No. L.S. 510—L.W. 23-51-1, dated 7th May 1951.)

7. Appoints the Inspectors of Shops and Establishments Act as Inspectors under the Weekly Holidays Act in all the places where the Shops and Establishments Act is in force.

(No. L.S. 512—L.W. 23-51-2, dated 7th May 1951.)

8. Fixes the opening and closing hours of restaurants and eating houses in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, K.G.F., Shimoga and Chickmagalur with effect from 15th May 1951.

(No. L.S. 539—L.W. 63-49-14, dated 8th May 1951.)

9. Fixes the opening and closing hours in commercial establishments in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, K.G.F., Shimoga and Chickmagalur with effect from 15th May 1951.

(No. L.S. 541—L.W. 63-49-15, dated 8th May 1951.)

10. Fixes the opening and closing hours in theatres, places of public amusement or entertainment situated in

the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, K.G.F., Shimoga and Chickmagalur with effect from 15th May 1951.

(No. L.S. 537—L.W. 63-49-13, dated 8th May 1951.)

11. Fixes the opening and closing hours for shops situated in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, K. G. F., Shimoga and Chickmagalur with effect from 15th May 1951.

(No. L.S. 535—L.W. 63-49-12, dated 8th May 1951.)

12. Publishes the draft Welfare Officers' (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951.

No. L.S. 506—L.W. 22-50-2, dated 7th May 1951.

13. Appoints the Excise Commissioner as the Registrar of Trade Unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(No. L.S. 532—L.W. 26-51-1, dated 8th May 1951.)

14. Brings into force the Industrial Statistics Act' 1942, at once in the State.

(No. L.S. 1000—L.W. 61-51-2, dated 9th June 1951.)

15. Publishes the draft Notification to extend the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act to all classes of persons employed in the Tramway Service at Bhadravati in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

(No. L.S. 1266—L.W. 79-51-1, dated 30th June 1951.)

16. Appoints the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Shimoga Division, as *Ex-Officio* Inspector under the Shops and Establishments Act within the local limits of Davangere City.

(No. L.S. 1553—L.W. 99-51-4, dated 13th July 1951.)

17. Constitutes the Industrial Tribunal having *Rajadharmaprasakta* Sri T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L., as its Chairman for a period of one year.

(No. L.S. 1075—L.W. 68-51-2, dated 15th June 1951.)

18. Appoints the Commissioner of Labour, as Chief Inspector of Factories under the Factories Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 1158—L.W. 72-51-2, dated 25th June 1951.)

19. Appoints the Chief Advisor of Factories and Deputy Chief Advisor of Factories, Government of India, to be Inspectors under the Factories Act, 1948, throughout the State of Mysore.

(No. L.S. 1154—L.W. 72-51-1, dated 25th June 1951.)

PROTECTION

20. Withdraws the exemption given to Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, from the provisions of Section 49-G of the Mysore Factories Act, 1936, since the leave rules of the Company are less favourable than the provisions in this behalf in the Factories Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 1780—L.W. 116-51-2, dated 3rd August 1951.)

21. Appoints the Commissioner of Labour as the authority under Section 2 (c) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 1750 L.W. 96-51-8, dated 1st August 1951.)

22. Appoints the Commissioner of Labour, Headquarters Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour and all the Assistant Commissioners of Labour as Conciliation Officers under Section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

No. L.S. 2200—L.W. 140-51-1, dated 10th September 1951.)

23. Appoints the Labour Commissioner as the authority to register and license factories pending finalisation of the Rules under the Factories Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 2325—L.W. 143-51-2, dated 12th September 1951.)

24. Publishes a draft of certain amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1951, with regard to the qualifications of members of Industrial Tribunals.

(No. L.S. 3160—L.W.193-51-1, dated 13th November 1951.)

25. Appoints the Industrial Tribunal constituted under Notification No. L.S. 1075—L.W. 69-51-2, dated 15th June 1951, as the appellate authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

(No. L.S. 3111—L.W. 109-51-4, dated 9th November 1951.)

26. Extends the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act to Kolar Town with effect from 1st January 1952.

(No. L.S. 3346—L.W. 213-51-2, dated 28th November 1951.)

27. Appoints the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, K. G. F. as the *Ex-Officio* Inspector under the Shops and Establishments Act within the local limits of Kolar Town.

(No. L.S. 3348—L.W. 213- -, dated 28th November 1951.)

28. Delegates the powers of the State Government under Section 39 of the Industrial Disputes Act to the

Commissioner of Labour to exercise powers under Section 3 of the said Act.

(No. L.S. 3220—L.W. 211-51-2, dated 22nd November 1951.)

29. Adds 'Miners Phthisis or Silicosis' to Schedule III of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

(No. L.S. 3738—L.W. 93-51-4, dated 20th December 1951.)

30. Appointing the 1st January 1952 as the date on which the provisions of the Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951, shall come into force.

(No. L.S. 3540—L.W. 22-51-11, dated 10th December 1951.)

31. Extends the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to the payment of wages to all classes of persons employed in the Tramway Service connected with the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

(No. L.S. 3516—L.W. 79-51-2, dated 4th January 1952.)

32. Clarifies certain doubt with respect to the persons referred to in the schedule annexed to the Notification No. L.S. 1075—L.W. 68-51-2, dated 15th June 1951.

(No. L.S. 3726—L.W. 166-51-7, dated 20th December 1951.)

33. Finalises the draft amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1951, published in Notification No. L.S. 3160—L.W. 193-51-1, dated 13th November 1951.

(No. L.S. 3640—L.W. 193-51-2, dated 15th December 1951.)

34. Exempts all shops mainly dealing in fruits, belte leaves, plantain leaves and eggs from the provisions of Section 11(1) of the Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S. 4120—L.W. 252-51-4, dated 18th January 1952.)

35. Extends the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act to Tumkur Town from 1st February 1952.

(No. LS. 4320—L.W. 191-51-4, dated 1st February 1952.)

36. Publishes a draft amendment to the Notification No. L.S. 539—L.W. 63-49-14, dated 8th May 1951, regarding the fixation of opening and closing hours of Restaurants and Eating Houses.

(No. L.S. 4343—L.W. 274-51-3, dated 2nd February 1952.)

37. Exempts shops run by owners or members of their families from the provisions of Section 47 of the Shops and Establishments Act subject to certain conditions.

(No L.S. 4355—L.W. 275-51-4, dated 4th February 1952.)

38. Publishes a draft of the opening and closing hours of restaurants which are adjuncts to cinemas and theatres.

(No. L.S. 4340—L.W. 274-51-2, dated 2nd February 1952.)

39. Brings into force the provisions of Section 5-A of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, in the State at once.

(No. L.S. 4290—L.W. 204-51-3, dated 31st January 1952.)

40. Appoints the Commissioner of Labour as the Commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act with jurisdiction over the entire State and the Deputy Commissioners as Commissioners under the same Act with jurisdiction in their respective Districts.

(No. L.S. 4870-80—L.W. 214-50-8, dated 5th February 1952.)

41. Fixes the minimum rates of wages in Plantations under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 5271—L.W. 29-51-31, dated 25th March 1952.)

42. Fixes the minimum rates of wages for employees in Tanneries and Leather Manufactory under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(No. L.S. 5267—L.W. 29-51-30, dated 25th March 1952.)

43. Fixes the Minimum rates of wages in any Oil Mill.

(No. L.S. 5268—L.W. 29-51-29, dated 25th March 1952.)

44. Fixes the Minimum rates of Wages in stone breaking and stone crushing employments.

(No. L.S. 5279—L.W. 29-51-33, dated 25th March 1952.)

45. Fixes the Minimum rates of wages in Road Construction or building operations.

(No. L.S. 5275—L.W. 29-51-32, dated 25th March 1952.)

46. Fixes the minimum rates of wages in any Rice Mill, Flour Mill, or Dhall Mill.

(No. L.S. 5259—L.W. 29-51-28, dated 25th March 1952.)

47. Fixes the minimum rates of wages in Public Motor Transport.

(No. L.S. 5317—L.W. 29-51-35, dated 27th March 1952.)

48. Fixes minimum wages in Tobacco (including Bidi-making) Manufactory.

(No. L.S. 5321—L.W. 29-51-36, dated 27th March 1952.)

49. Publishes the rules under the Employment of Children Act, 1938.

(No. L.S. 4950—L.W. 187-51-7, dated 12th March 1952.)

50. Appoints the Commissioner of Labour as the Registrar of Trade Unions under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

(No. L.S. 4780—L.W. 295-51-3, dated 27th February 1952.)

51. Gives recognition to certain institutions of Social Science for purposes of the Welfare Officers' (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 5130—L.W. 317-51-4, dated 19th March 1952.)

52. Exempts 'Sesha Kamala Kala Mandali,' Mysore from the provisions of Section 13 (1) of the Shops and Establishments Act.

(No. L.S. 5120—L.W. 315-51-2, dated 19th March 1951.)

53. Publishes the Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 2717—L.W. 99-50-7, dated 8th October 1951.)

54. Publishes the rules under the Mysore Labour Housing Act, 1949.

(No. L.S. 2650—L.W. 74-51-4, dated 3rd October 1951.)

55. Publishes the Welfare Officers' (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 3061—L.W. 22-51-10, dated 8th November 1951.)

56. Publishes the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 3012—L.W. 78-51-5, dated 5th November 1951.)

57. Publishes the Mysore Industrial Employment (S.O.) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 3530—L.W. 103-51-5, dated 10th December 1951.)

58. Publishes the Mysore Trade Union Regulation, 1951.

(No. L.S. 3570—L.W. 82-51-7, dated 11th December 1951.)

59. Publishes the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 3296—L.W. 61-51-7, dated 22nd November 1951.)

60. Publishes the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1952.

(No. L.S. 4292—L.W. 204-51-4, dated 31st January 1952.)

61. Publishes the draft Payment of Wages (Procedure) Rules, 1951, under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(No. L.S. 2820—L.W. 173-51-2, dated 20th October 1951.)

62. Publishes the draft Mysore Payment of Wages Rules, 1951.

(No. L.S. 2822—L.W. 173-51-3, dated 20th October 1951.)

PROTEC-TION

63. Notifies the issue of the Mysore Legislative Assembly (Members' Salaries and Allowances) Rules, 1951, under the Mysore Payment of Salaries and Allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly Act, 1951 (Mysore Act II of 1951).

(No. L.D. 7—L.A. 1-51-1, dated 3rd April 1951.)

64. Notifies the addition of an explanation to Rule 8 in the Mysore Legislative Assembly (Members' Salaries and Allowances) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.D. 527—L.A. 1-51-4, dated 1st June 1951.)

65. Notifies the substitution of new rule 4 for Rule 4 and the insertion of new rules 4-A and 4-B in the Mysore Legislative Assembly (Members' Salaries and Allowances) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.D. 667—L.A. 1-51-5, dated 30th June 1951.)

66. Notifies the addition of a second explanation to Rule 8-A in the Mysore Legislative Assembly (Members' Salaries and Allowance) Rules, 1951.

(No. L.D. 1588-89—L.A. 1-51-6, dated 23rd November 1951.)

67. Issues certain amendments to Rule 11 of the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946.

(No. H.A. 4269—Pol. 193-51-6, dated 1st August 1951.)

68. Issues certain amendments to Rules 63 and 65 of the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946.

(No. H.A. 4917—Pol. 6-51-12, dated 21st August 1951.)

69. Notifies certain amendments to conditions of licence in Forms A and B of the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946.

(No. H.A. 5244—Pol. 218-51-4, dated 1st September 1951.)

70. Notifies certain amendments to Rules 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 22 and 23 of the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946.

(No. H.A. 10278-88—Pol. 395-51-2, dated 1st February 1952.)

71. Notifies an Act further to amend the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948.

(No. L.D. 1954—Legis. 67-51-1, dated 21st January 1952.)

72. Notifies further amendments in the Rules for the computation of turnover contained in the schedule to the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948.

(No. Fl. 1—S.T. 8-50-12, dated 1st April 1951.)

73. Notifies further amendment to Rule 8 of the Mysore Sales Tax Rules, 1948.

(No. Fl. 269–S.T. 8-50-15, dated 19th April 1951.)

74. Notifies further amendment to Rule 11 of the Mysore Sales Tax Rules 1948.

(No. Fl. 6916—S.T. 26-51-3, dated 19th February 1952.)

75. Notifies further amendment to item (i) of clause (a) of sub-rule (5) of Rule 6 in the Mysore Sales Tax Rules, 1948, in respect of license fees payable by charaka silk reelers.

(No. Fl. 6748—S.T. 56-51-4, dated 14th February 1952.)

76. Notifies that every dealer in mutton, eggs, fruits, vegetables, flowers and fresh milk (other than canned, preserved, dried or dehydrated mutton, fruits, vegetables, flowers and milk) shall pay tax under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948, for each year including the year 1951-52 at the specified reduced rates throughout the State of Mysore.

(No. Fl. 3807—S.T. 22-51-2, dated 28th September 1951.)

77. Exempts the sale of tractors, their parts and accessories or their component parts from the additional tax leviable under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948, throughout the State of Mysore.

(No. Fl. 3899—S.T. 25-51-2, dated 5th October 1951.)

78. *The Oil Seeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order*, 1943.—This order restricts persons from entering into any forward contract in respect of oil seeds.

79. *The Mysore Rationing Order (Food)*, 1943.—This order regulates the distribution of foodstuffs in statutorily rationed areas.

(No. S.D. 2152–C. 94-43, dated 1st October 1943.)

80. *The Mysore Ration Census Order*, 1946.— This order defines statutory powers for the collection of information and necessary statistics preliminary to the introduction of rationing of foodstuffs.

(No. S.D. 1122—R. 145-45-10, dated 7th August 1946.)

81. *The Hoarding and Profiteering (Foodgrains) Prevention Order*, 1948.—This order prohibits (i) the hoarding of foodgrains more than the normal quantity allowed for consumption and (ii) sale at higher rates.

(No. S.D. 9938–C. 100-47-68, dated 1st June 1948.)

PROTECTION

82. *The Foodgrains Export Control Order*, 1948.—Prohibits the export of controlled foodgrains outside the State.

(No. S.D. 9832—C. 138-47-23, dated 28th May 1948.)

83. *The Foodgrains Import Control Order*, 1949.—This order restricts the import of certain foodgrains inside the State.

(No. S.D. 817—C. 193-48-2, dated 1st/2nd August 1949.)

84. *Rice Mills and Hullers Control Order*, 1949.—Prohibits the hulling of paddy except under a license issued by the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore.

(No. S.D. 5224—C. 69-49-13, dated 17th December 1949.)

85. *The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order*, 1949.—This order requires the holders of lands to deliver to Government at the prices notified, the foodgrains grown on their lands and surplus after verifying their *bona fide* requirements as allowed under the order and prohibiting private sales and transactions in foodgrains.

(No. S.D. 4064—C. 73-49-4, dated 21st November 1949.)

86. *The Wheat Flour (use in paste making) (Prohibition) Order*, 1950.—This order prohibits the use of wheat flour in the manufacture of paste.

(No. S.D. 1864—C. 18-50-6, dated 24th—25th May 1950.)

87. *Mysore Food (Austerity Measures in Service of Meals) Order*, 1951.—This order restricts the opening of new catering establishments and preparation of certain eatables.

(No. S.D. 8180—R. 24-50-273, dated 8th March 1951.)

88. *The Mysore Rice Mills Control Order*, 1951.—Prohibits the owner of a rice mill from hulling paddy except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the "Licensing Authority".

(No. S.D. 3223—C. 23-50-148, dated 7th August 1951.)

89. *The Licensing of Food Distribution Order*, 1951.—Empowers the Deputy Commissioners and Rationing Officers with the powers of the licensing authority and authorises all the officers of Food Supply Department of and above the rank of Assistant Food Inspectors working in statutorily rationed areas and the police officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector forming part of raid party attached to the officers of the Rationing Officers of Banga-

lore, Mysore and all the officers of Food Supply Department of and above the rank of local fund authority in the remaining areas, to enter upon and inspect any premises where there is reason to believe that the purchase, sale or storage of foodgrains is carried on contrary to the provisions of this order.

(No. S.D. 7627—C. 81-51-4, dated 20th/21st December 1950.)

90. *Huller Licensing Order.*—Prohibits the polishing of rice also in all hullers except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a license.

(No. S.D. 10145—C. 36-51-214, dated 28th March 1951.)

91. Notifies the Rules under the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951.

(No. I. 3641—Ind. 153-51-1, dated 1st November 1951).

92. A Notification was issued revising the table of Registsation Fees from 1st January 1952.

(No. S.R. 6215—Regs., dated 12th December 1951.)

93. A Notification was issued specifying one anna in the rupee as the rate of Health Cess which shall be levied and collected on all items of revenue other than land revenue on which education cess is leviable.

(No. M. 16073—P.H. 46-51-4, dated 8th December 1951.)

94. Publishes certain Rules under sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Mysore Health Cess Act, 1951, regulating the manner in which the Health Cess has to be recovered.

(No. M. 17627—P.H. 46-51-5, dated 28th December 1951.)

95. Notifies certain Rules for the levy of an additional tax on Cinematograph Shows in the State of Mysore in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Mysore Cinematograph Shows Tax Act, 1951.

[No. Fl. (b) 531—Bud. 2-51-1, dated 18th June 1951.]

96. Notifies certain Rules to control and to tax lotteries and prize competitions in the State of Mysore.

(No. S.R. 7326—L. & P. 1-51-3, dated 28th January 1952.)

97. In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act, 1951, specifies the rate of tax leviable under the said clause to be 12½ percent.

(No. S.R. 7396—L. & P. 1-51-5, dated 1st February 1952.)

98. Notifies that application for grant of license under the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control Tax

Act, 1951, be submitted to Local Self-Government Secretary to Government.

(No. S.R. 7398—L. & P. 1-51-7, dated 1st February 1952.)

99. Directs that the applications for grant of license under the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act, 1951, be submitted to the Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

(No. Fl. (b) 4574, dated 12th August 1952.)

(iii) Police.

151. In connection with the integration of the State Police (Gazetted cadre) with the Indian Police Service, the strength of the I.P.S. Cadre in Mysore was fixed at 17 by the Government of India.

152. Fourteen Officers of the State Police were appointed to the I.P.S. in the Mysore Cadre by the Government of India.

Strength.

153. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force on 31st March 1952 was 1,844 Officers and 9,082 Constables as against 1,789 Officers and 9,057 Constables in the previous year.

154. A temporary staff of 295 Officers and 1,306 men of the Civil Police was employed.

155. The permanent Armed Police Force and Fire Brigade (excluding Civil Station, Bangalore) were 420 officers and 2,375 men.

Lent officers and men.

156. The services of 74 Officers and 249 police constables were lent to other Departments of Government, corporate bodies and private persons, as in the previous year.

Recruitment.

157. During the year, 885 persons were entertained as against 488 in the previous year. In addition, 147 vacancies were filled up by absorbing Ex-military men.

Casualities.

158. The total number of casualties during the year was 719. Of these, 199 retired, 199 resigned, 143 were removed or discharged, 57 were dismissed, 80 were treated as deserters and 61 died.

Health of the Force.

159. Doctors continued to visit and look after the needs of the Police stationed at the Police Lines in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. One hundred and ninety-one Officers and 2,398 men attended the hospital.

PROTECTION

160. One Probationary Inspector of Police and 16 Police Probationary Sub-Inspectors received training during the year. Police Training School.

161. Seventeen Probationary Sub-Inspectors, four Probationary Head Constables, 90 Daffedars and 582 Constables were on the roll of the Police Training School during the year. Of these, 59 daffedars and 391 constables were passported back after completion of their training and the rest were still receiving training at the close of the year.

162. Instructions in the practical working of a station were imparted to the trainees regularly at the Model Police Station opened at the Police Training School for the purpose.

163. The number of illiterates was high and the large number was mainly due to the recruitment of illiterates in the past for want of suitable literate hands. In order to increase the number of literates in the force and to wipe out illiteracy, the help of the Adult Literacy Campaign Organisation classes were being conducted in the several parts of the State. Out of 10,928 Police constables, 7,121 were literate. Education.

164. The percentage of departmental punishments of the subordinate officers and men to actual strength excluding black marks was:— Departmental Punishments.

	1950-51	1951-52
Absence without leave ...	9·5	7·7
For offences other than absence.	9·6	13·5

165. Twenty-two constables were prosecuted under Indian Penal Code Sections and other Special and Local Laws, as against two in the previous year.

166. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty officers and men were given Rs. 33,791 as money rewards, while 320 private persons were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 1,468. Rewards.

167. The Fire Brigades at Bangalore and Mysore City tackled 99 fire accidents. A notable fire accident occurred on 29th April 1951 in the All-India Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition at Cubbon Park, Bangalore. Fire Fighting.

168. Generally, there was close co-operation between the Village Police and Regular Police in the prevention and Village Police.

PROTECTION

detection of crimes. For neglect of duty, two Village Police Officers were punished.

169. Twenty-five Village Police Officers were rewarded for good work.

Village Vigilance Committees.

170. The Village Vigilance Committees were functioning satisfactorily in all the Districts. Their services were availed of to give wide publicity to crime and gather intelligence regarding movements of criminals.

171. The administration of the Mysore Prohibition Act continued to be in charge of the Police Department during the year. With the help of the additional police sanctioned for prohibition work, 11,291 cases were booked during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,53,420 was recovered as fine. Rules for the working of the Prohibition Act were under consideration.

Wireless Unit

172. The Wireless Unit which was located temporarily in the "Corner House," Bangalore, was intended to be shifted to Audugodi, Bangalore. There is a detachment in each district headquarters except Mandya.

173. Wireless Stations which could work as static and mobile stations were opened temporarily at Harihar, Sagar and Mandya during emergencies. They proved very useful in the prompt transmission of urgent information.

Cinematograph Act.

174. As there is no separate Censor Board in the State, films certified and passed for Exhibition by the Central Censor Board, were exhibited in the State. Three new Cinema houses were opened during the year. There were 116 permanent Cinema houses in the State.

175. The Mysore Cinematograph Show Tax Act and Rules, 1951, were given effect to from 30th April 1951 and a sum of Rs. 4,62,645 was collected as Show-Tax.

176. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes in relation to the prices of staple foodstuffs.—

Year	Seers per Rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking and theft.	Cattle theft	Ordinary theft	Total
	Rice	Ragi	Jola							
1950-51	2·5	5	5	152	17	83	2,543	520	5,429	8,744
1951-52	2·0	4·5	4·5	159	17	93	2,421	408	5,210	8,308

PROTECTION

177. There was decrease in the total number of grave offences by 436.

178. Under special and local laws, including offences under Public Nuisance (Class VI), there was an increase in the number of cases which was due to greater vigilance bestowed by the Force in enforcing these laws.

179. The total number of true cognizable cases under Indian Penal Code was 13,139.

180. Serious offences against persons and properties were 2,637 during the year.

181. The total number of heinous cases was 503.

Murder.

One hundred and fifty-nine cases of murder were reported during the year. The motive for murder was as follows :—

	Motive		*1950-51*	*1951-52*
1.	Sexual jealousy	...	35	31
2.	Family dispute	...	25	23
3.	Faction and feuds	...	12	15
4.	Murder for gain	...	10	16
5.	Other causes	...	70	74
	Total	...	152	159

182. The majority of cases under murder were reported from Mysore District.

183. Eight cases of infanticide were reported during the year. Most of these offences were the direct result of unhappy domestic circumstances and drawbacks in the social customs.

Riots and disturbances.

184. There were 260 cases of rioting or unlawful assembly. These cases were mostly of simple nature and not communal or disturbances created by any political party.

Dacoity.

185. There were 17 cases of dacoity in the State. Most of them were of technical nature except a few which occurred in the taluks bordering on Bombay State. These border dacoities which seemed to be well organised and which sometimes ended in murder caused lot of alarm. The offences were brought under control after rounding up the important leaders of the armed gang.

186. Two thousand, four hundred and twenty-one cases of burglaries were reported during the year. Properties worth about Rs. 6,34,895 were lost in 2,209 cases.

PROTECTION

Properties worth Rs. 2,10,079 were recovered in 900 cases.

Accidental deaths.

187. The total number of unnatural deaths reported was 3,029. The following statement gives the details of several kinds of unnatural deaths: —

1	Accidental drowning	1,543
2	Suicidal drowning	264
3	Suicidal hanging	245
4	Poisoning	10
5	Motor accidents	30
6	Fall from heights	171
7	Railway accidents	57
8	Electric shock	21
9	Lightning	33
10	Snake bite	64
11	Burns	92
12	Wild beasts	11
13	Other causes	488
	Total ...	3,029

188. The percentage of detection of cases on the number of cases disposed of during the year was 67·5 per cent.

Prevention and detection of crime.

189. All efforts were made to improve detection further by adopting the latest scientific methods of investigation. Vigilant watch over the movements of the habitual criminals was intensified. Dissemination of information regarding the occurrence of offences was promptly reported both to the C.I.D. and the neighbouring Stations by means of crime cards in ordinary cases and by wireless messages when grave offences were committed. History sheets of dangerous criminals were maintained up-to-date.

District Intelligence Bureau.

190. The District Intelligence Bureau formed in the Districts were working satisfactorily in collecting and furnishing prompt information to the Central C.I.D. regarding crime and criminals.

191. Periodical Conferences with bordering Police Officers of Madras and Bombay States were arranged to exchange intelligence about crime and criminals and to prevent and detect offences.

192. Prosecutions were conducted in 8,890 cases and of these, 1,979 ended in acquittal or discharge.

PROTECTION

193. Six hundred and nineteen bad characters were history sheeted during the year as against 52 in the previous year. At the close of the year, 1,357 criminals were at large and 252 were in jail. Two hundred and seventy-four persons for whom history sheets were maintained were convicted. Prevention of Habitual Criminals.

194. There were 782 criminal tribes members on the roll at the beginning of the year. In accordance with the recommendation of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee, the question of giving effect to certain interim measures was examined and the registration of 236 criminal tribe members, who had no convictions for the past three years and whose orders of reporting were kept in abeyance, was cancelled. At the end of the year, there were 539 (850) criminal tribes members on the roll. Criminal Tribes Act.

195. There were 271 criminals residing outside the State, but operating in the State. At the end of the year, there were 242 foreign criminals on the list. Foreign Criminals.

196. There were 49,358 finger print slips on record in the Bureau at the beginning of the year. Out of 3,383 finger print slips received during the year, 2,782 related to re-convicted persons and 54 slips to criminal tribe members. Finger print Bureau.

197. During the year, 9,563 slips were searched. Of these, 1,522 were traced. Search slips.

198. Written opinions were furnished in 142 cases. Of these, 63 pertained to Civil cases, 66 Criminal cases, 8 Registration cases and 5 from Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit Department.

199. There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police continued to be the same except for reduction among constabulary from 374 Police Constables to 365. Railway Police.

200. The following figures indicate the number of vehicles registered, the number of vehicles plying for hire and the accidents caused during the year:— Motor Vehicles Act

1.	Number of vehicles registered ...	2,317
2.	Number of buses plying for hire ...	808
3.	Number of accidents by Motor Vehicles. ...	162
4.	Number of accidents with loss of life ...	84

201. Of the total number of 162 accidents, 45 related to accidents by military vehicles and they were minor in

PROTECTION

nature. The accidents were promptly enquired into and investigated by the Police.

202. Twenty-nine accidents were caused by cars, 4 by motor cycles, 56 by motor buses and the rest 73 by motor lorries.

203. During the year, 11,490 cases were put up under Motor Vehicles Act. Of these, 9,601 ended in conviction.

204. A number of small refuge islands were improved and halt boards had been installed during the year at several junctions of major and minor roads in Bangalore City and Civil Station Area, which reduced the number of accidents caused by vehicles.

205. In order to minimise the number of accidents by pedestrians and to inculcate road sense in the minds of the public, propaganda vans and jeep cars fitted with loud speakers were used to educate the pedestrians, cyclists and other jay-walkers in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Juvenile Smoking Act.

206. Parents of four hundred and six juveniles were warned during the year.

Post Mortem Examination.

207. In 1,418 cases, autopsy was conducted.

General.

208. The seasonal conditions which prevailed during the year were in no way better than the previous year. The prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities continued to remain at a very high level throughout the year.

209. The cost of living and labour continued to be as high as in the previous year. To check and prevent the smuggling of foodgrains at the borders of the State, a special Food Control Staff (Armed Reserve) in addition to the regular staff was posted. The smuggling of foodgrains would have been rampant but for the prompt action taken by the special Food Staff and vigilant watch kept over the smugglers by the regular Police.

210. The opening of a Scientific Laboratory in the Criminal Investigation Department, Bangalore, was sanctioned in June 1951 to adopt the modern methods of crime investigation. Scientific aid was rendered in the investigation and detection of many important cases.

Cost of the Force.

211. The cost of the Force under all heads was approximately (revised estimate) Rs. 93,28,000 as against Rs. 84,67,231 (actuals) in the previous year.

(iv) Criminal Justice.

212. Excluding Revenue Officers who were *Ex-officio* Magistrates, the number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 76 (74).

213. The total number of offences reported during the year was 90,371 (81,325). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 1,32,150 (1,19,470) during the year (excluding 441 persons for trial before the Sessions Courts). Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 1,13,214 (1,10,542) were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 79,625 and the number of persons acquitted or discharged was 26,154. The number of persons whose cases were left pending at the end of the year was 18,936 (7,928).

214. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 90,996 (82,749). The cases against 83,553 persons were disposed of and 72,570 persons were convicted.

Bench Courts

215. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 29,342 cases involving 33,989 persons as against 26,647 cases involving 29,967 persons in the previous year. They disposed of 26,817 cases involving 31,400 persons.

District Magistrates.

216. The District Magistrates disposed of six cases involving 8 persons as against 20 cases involving 32 persons in the previous year.

217. The average duration of cases in the Courts of Honorary Bench Magistrates, in the Courts of the District Magistrates and in the Sessions Courts was 40·03, 25·0 days and 78·1 days, respectively. In the Courts of other Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of trials was 45·72 days.

218. The appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 1,158 (1,394) appeals involving 1,708 (1,906) persons. Of these, 992 (1,161) appeals involving 1,429 (1,525) persons were disposed of, leaving 166 (233) appeals pending disposal at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts, out of 506 (530) cases including 145 cases at the beginning of the year, 393 (385) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 113 (145) at the end of the year. In the Sessions Courts, there were for disposal

PROTECTION

652 cases including 88 appeals pending from the previous year and 599 cases were disposed of leaving 53 cases pending at the end of the year.

219. The total number of criminal appeals for disposal by the High Court was 70 (61). The number of appeals disposed of was 62. In 36 appeals, involving 56 persons, the convictions and sentences were confirmed, in 15 concerning 22 persons, the sentences were reduced or altered and in 11 concerning 37 persons the sentences were reversed. The number of appeals preferred by the Government against the orders of acquittal was 30 including 10 pending from the previous year. Of these, 8 were disposed of leaving 22 against 10 pending at the end of the year. Of the 8 appeals disposed of, in 4 cases the orders of lower Court were upheld, and in the remaining 4 cases, the accused were convicted and sentenced.

220. The number of appeals left pending at the end of the year was 41 involving 134 persons against 33 involving 81 persons during the previous year.

221. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 183·69 (114·23) days. The average duration of appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 43·1 (39·79) days and that of the appeals disposed of by the Magistrates was 108·2 (51·94) days.

Revision.

222. The number of revision cases pending at the beginning of the year before the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates was 15 and 86, respectively. The total number of cases received during the year was 313 (72) in the Sessions Courts and 241 in the Courts of the District Magistrates. The Sessions Judges disposed of 77 cases leaving 10 against 15 pending at the end of the year. The District Magistrates disposed of 244 (156) cases and left 83 (86) cases pending at the end of the year. The average duration of revision cases disposed of by the Sessions Judges was 71·7 days against 68·9 days, while in the District Magistrates' Courts it was 95·9 days as against 67·8 days in the previous year.

223. Two persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges during the year as against 5 in the previous year. Thirty-one persons were sentenced to transportation for life.

224. The number of persons fined was 74,215 against 43,362 in the previous year. The total amount of fines

imposed and realised was Rs. 6,78,482 (Rs. 6,22,153) and Rs. 5,64,668 (Rs. 5,28,246), respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1,150 (Rs. 2,355).

(v) Civil Justice.

225. There was an increase in the number of Civil Courts in the State other than Munsiffs' Courts by 5. The increase in the number of Courts is due to the fact that appointments of separate District Judges—1 for Bangalore Division and two for Civil Station and another for Mysore and Shimoga Divisions were sanctioned from 20th November 1951 for the disposal of appeals and cases coming under the Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Act (XXX of 1951), which came into force with effect from 16th August 1951. The term of the Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, attached to the District and Sessions Court at Bangalore was further extended by one year from 1st July 1951. The term of the Additional District and Sessions Judge attached to the District and Sessions Court at Mysore was further extended for a period of one year from 1st January 1952. The term of the Additional Munsiff attached to Bangalore Division was further extended by one year from 1st January 1952. The Additional Munsiff who was working at Tumkur was shifted on to Chikballapur with effect from 1st October 1951 where there were heavy arrears to be cleared off. The term of the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Civil Station, Bangalore, was further extended by one year from 2nd August 1951.

226. The Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1883, was amended with effect from 10th January 1952 (Mysore Act No. XXXVIII of 1951), according to which in Section 13 of the said Act for the figure '3,000', the figure '10,000' was substituted.

227. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 7,221 (6,475) and the number disposed of was 6,651 (6,212). Miscellaneous Cases.

228. The number of regular appeals filed during the year was 2,415 (2,753) and the number disposed of was 1,894 (1,833). The number of cases transferred to other Courts for disposal was 545 (832). The average duration of appeals disposed of was 289·14 days against 254·91 days during 1950-51. Of the 577 miscellaneous appeals, 396

PROTECTION

were disposed of, leaving 181 (178) pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 150·7 (126·7) days.

High Court.

229. The number of first appeals filed during the year was 275 (including 2 refiled) as against 312 in the previous year. Including 501 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 776 first appeals. The number disposed of was 201 (169). The number of second appeals filed was 585 (611). The total number of second appeals for disposal was 1,660 (1,584), of which 692 (509) were disposed of. The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 132 of which 102 were disposed of, leaving 30 at the end of the year.

230. There were 176 Civil Revision petitions pending at the beginning of the year. Six hundred and eighty-eight Civil Revision petitions were filed, 593 were disposed of leaving 251 pending at the end of the year.

Insolvency Proceedings.

231. The number of insolvency applications for disposal during the year was 227 (184). The number disposed of was 149 (105), leaving a pendency of 78 (79) at the end of the year. The amount realised out of the insolvents' assets was Rs. 35,584 (10,222) and the amount distributed to the creditors was Rs. 15,717 (Rs. 6,371).

Execution of Decrees.

232. The total number of execution applications filed was 25,569 (26,842). The total number disposed of was 25,829 (26,181). The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 25,16,571 (26,25,984).

Legal Practitioners.

233. The number of advocates enrolled during the year was 40 (48). At the end of the year, the number of advocates on the roll was 981, of whom 12 were from Madras State and one from Bombay State. The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 1,097 (1,056) including those who had yet to renew their certificates. The number of pleaders newly enrolled was 41 and 17 pleaders were enrolled as advocates.

Finance.

234. The total receipts and expenditure of the Courts for the year, including the High Court amounted to Rs. 17,55,351 (Rs. 18,24,239) and Rs. 17,56,722 (Rs. 16,56,295) respectively.

235. A special allotment of Rupees one lakh for the purchase of books and furniture for the High Court and the subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts in the State has been sanctioned.

236. The Mysore High Court Act, 1884, was further amended (Mysore Act No. XXXV of 1951). A proviso to Section 15 of the said Act was added according to which second appeals arising out of any suit or proceedings, the amount of value of the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs. 3,000, shall be heard and disposed of by any Judge of the High Court sitting alone and any such Judge may, if he is satisfied that a substantial question of law is involved in the case, refer such second appeal to a Bench of Judges for disposal. This facilitated the disposal of second appeals to an appreciable extent.

(vi) Prisons.

237. The Central Jail, Bangalore, the Jail at Mysore, the seven District Lock-ups at Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug continued to function during the year.

238. During the year, 5,799 prisoners were newly admitted into the jails, 5,645 were discharged from all causes and 1,089 remained at the end of the year.

239. The average number during the year was 1,033 against 932 in the previous year.

240. Out of 3,532 convicts directly admitted into the jails, 2,519 were Hindus, 905 were Mohammedans, 68 Christians and 40 all other classes.

241. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 152, between 16 and 40—2,027, between 40 and 60—1,198 and above 60—155.

242. The number of literate and illiterate prisoners were 868 and 2,664 respectively.

243. The total number of male convicts, directly admitted was 3,343 and of these, 43 were Government and Municipal servants, 386 were professional persons, 342 were in personal services, 579 were agriculturists, 183 were engaged in commerce and trade, 56 were employed in arts and crafts and 1,754 in other miscellaneous occupations. Occupation.

244. Out of 189 women convicts, 141 were married 9 unmarried, 9 widows and 5 were prostitutes. Civil condition of women prisoners.

245. The number of offences recorded in the jails was 231 against 224 in the previous year.

246. No one was awarded corporal punishment during the year.

PROTECTION

247. Excluding the outlay on repairs, the gross expenditure in the jails for the year was Rs. 3,62,421 against Rs. 3,68,276 during the previous year. The average cost per head for the year for the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 351 against Rs. 328 in the previous year.

(ii) Lock-ups.

248. At the beginning of the year there were 466 prisoners of all classes. During the year, 7,879 were newly admitted, 7,843 were discharged from all causes and 502 remained at the close of the year. The average number for the year was 421·25 as against 582·06 for the previous year.

249. Out of 3,784 admitted, 2,438 were Hindus, 560 Mohammedans, 177 Christians, 609 Buddhists and other classes.

250. There were 138 prisoners under 15 years of age, 2,881 between 16 and 40, 720 between 40 and 60 and 39 above 60 years.

Civil condition of women.

251. Out of 278 women convicts, 208 were married, 20 unmarried and 50 widows.

252. The gross expenditure in the lock-ups for the year was Rs. 2,09,855 as against Rs. 1,45,312 in the previous year. The average cost per head for the year for the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 498 as against 250 in the previous year.

Education.

253. The two schools, Kannada and Urdu, continued to work in the Central Jail, Bangalore. The curriculum prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction for the primary schools was followed.

Religious and moral instructions.

254. The religious ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners. A Library containing books on religious and moral subjects is attached in each of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore for the use of the prisoners.

255. Dr. G. Reckless, United Nations Expert in Criminology, visited the Mysore Jail on 11th November 1951 and held a joint meeting of both the Police and Jail officials.

256. Action was being taken to instal the Garabo Spinning Plant received in the Central Jail, Bangalore, with a view to improving the Jail Industries. A scheme was

sanctioned called the "Wage earning scheme" and it was being put into operation in the printing and binding section of the jail at the first instance.

257. Several recommendations of the Prison Reforms Committee were sanctioned and given effect to. The benefit of release on parole for 10 days in a year of long term prisoners has fulfilled the object with which the system was introduced.

(vii) Registration.

258. The total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz*, 87. Of these, 66 were special and 21 *ex-officio*.

259. The total number of documents registered during the year in all the Registration Offices including Yelandur was 2,27,447 (2,47,040). The decrease in the number of Registrations was due to the fluctuation in the Market as well as depression in trade.

260. The aggregate value of the documents registered in all the Districts amounted to Rs. 18,71,34,630 (Rs. 16,58,34,196).

261. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 10,37,514 (Rs. 9,03,756) and Rs. 4,45,130 (Rs. 4,21,497), respectively.

262. The receipts and expenditure of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office amounted to Rs. 6,820 (Rs. 6,603) and Rs. 6,640 (Rs. 3,152) respectively.

263. The amount of Mutation fees collected during the year was Rs. 2,76,806 (Rs. 2,80,083). Mutation fees.

264. *Changes in Acts and Rules.*—The Indian Registration Act of 1908 was introduced to the Mysore State with effect from 1st April 1951 repealing the Mysore Registration Act of 1903.

265. The Registration Fee was enhanced by 12½ per cent with effect from 1st April 1951.

266. In September 1951 the District Registrars and Sub-Registrars were appointined as the Registrars of Marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1872 and the rates of fees payable to them were also prescribed.

267. Fifty per cent Registration Fee and Stamp Duty on mortgage deeds executed for the issue of pumping sets in connection with food production were ordered to be waived in December 1951.

(viii) Beggar Relief Scheme.

268. The Act for the Prohibition of Beggary was continued to be in force in the Corporation Area of the City of Bangalore and Mysore City during the year.

269. About 3,388 beggars were arrested by the special staff of the Colony as against 1,316 during the previous year. Of these, 2,374 beggars being the first offenders were released by the Receiving Officer after holding detailed enquiry and obtaining self-bond or surety bond as the case may be on their promise not to beg again, as against 614 in the previous year. The remaining beggars were produced before the Magistrate who after enquiry released 648 beggars as against 546 in the previous year. Twenty beggars who were found to be incorrigible were sentenced by the Court to undergo simple imprisonment ranging from two weeks to twelve weeks in the Central Jail. Six beggars were sentenced. Two hundred and sixty-six beggars were ordered to be detained and transferred to the Relief Centre and they were maintained in the Colony. The number of persons so transferred and maintained in the Relief Centre during the previous year was 118. Seventy-six beggars who were non-Mysorean second offenders were repatriated up to the State border under the charge of the Railway Guard as against 39 persons during the previous year.

270. The total number of beggars who were permanently detained and given food and clothing was 459 (269). Of these, 113 beggars were discharged by the Magistrate on furnishing proper surety and the number of beggars so discharged during the previous year was 36. One hundred and twenty-four beggars who gave assurance that they will not beg and would try to live as good citizens were released by the officer-in-charge on parole.

Forty-three (20) beggars were admitted to several hospitals. The total number of beggars at the close of the year in the Beggar Colony was 142.

The Industries Department have opened a Mat-weaving centre at the colony and one Mat-weaving Instructor was deputed to give practical demonstration in weaving mats and train the able bodied beggars in the art of mat-weaving.

273. In order to provide training for the inmates in tailoring, three sewing machines were purchased. In addition to the above cottage industries, it was under consideration to introduce some more cottage industries with a view to provide training to all the deserving beggars.

274. Sixty-five acres of land were cultivated during the year by utilising the labour available in the colony. A small vegetable garden was also formed by making use of the sewage water. The sale of ragi, horsegram and corriander grown in the colony lands fetched Rs. 380, Rs. 1,046 and Rs. 172, respectively.

275. In the beggar colony, the first three classes of the primary school were taught in Kannada. Thirty beggar boys were attending the school. In the Adult Literacy Section opened for the benefit of the inmates, adult beggars males and females were taught to read and write. There were 45 beggars in the Adult Literacy Section.

276. The colony was provided with a Radio and Loud speaker set which was operated in the afternoons and evenings by the inmates at their leisure hours. Bhajana sets were also provided for the benefit of the inmates to perform bhajana in the evenings. The boys were allowed to play foot-ball.

277. The "Vanamahothsava" was observed by planting about 100 plants along the approach roads and in front of the dormitories.

(ix) Village Panchayets and Rural Development.

278. The number of village panchayets in the State was 12,610 (12,498).

279. The number of meetings held by the panchayets was 34,084 (34,165). The term of office of the members of the panchayets constituted under the Act of 1926 was extended until further orders. The new Village Panchayet and the District Board Act was brought into force from the 14th February 1952.

Demand, Collection, and Balance of Village Panchayet taxes.

280. Including arrears, the total demand of the Village Panchayet taxes amounted to Rs. 40,82,962 (Rs. 38,67,186), of which a sum of Rs. 16,11,109 (Rs. 15,60,994) was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,71,853 (Rs. 23,06,192) at the close of the year.

PROTECTION

Financial position of the Village Panchayets.

281. A sum of Rs. 54,59,476 was at the credit of the village panchayets at the beginning of the year; and this with the income for the year of Rs. 15,98,509 (Rs. 15,35,652) amounted to a total of Rs. 70,57,985 (Rs. 68,68,065), of which a sum of Rs. 19,93,994 (Rs. 14,04,862) was spent during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 50,63,991 at the credit of the village panchayets.

282. Out of a sum of Rs. 23,25,000 (Rs. 23 lakhs) sanctioned for Rural Development Works, a sum of Rs. 17,29,458 (Rs. 20,14,295) was spent on rural improvements, rural water supply and rural communication works. During the year, the execution of Rural Development Works was retransferred to the Revenue Agency.

283. A length of 68·5 (95·7) miles of inter-village communication roads was formed during the year.

Drinking water wells.

284. The number of wells completed and pending at the end of the year was 39·0 (221) and 2,986 including those that were not taken up for execution (2,562), respectively. The number of villages that still needed a single or more wells was 3,541 (3,844).

285. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 2,431(2,058) villages. The value of work done amounted to Rs. 3,56,935 (Rs. 2,39,874) of which a sum of Rs. 43,933 (Rs. 76,439) was adjusted towards Village Panchayet taxes. Two hundred and sixty-six (201) drainage works were completed and 146 (333) village extensions were formed. Unsightly pits were removed to distant places in 1,942 (1,201) villages. Topes were formed in 1,402 (2,226) villages. Tree planting drive was continued during the year also. A number of 51,83,906 (37,64,776) plants were planted and 842 (921) Adult Literacy Classes were opened.

286. The Rural Welfare Centres continued to work under the management of the respective Committees under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts in which the Centres were situated. The amount spent on public works in these Centres was Rs. 61,499 (Rs. 1,02,824) and a sum of Rs. 30,597 (Rs. 11,294) was spent for providing amenities to the members of the Depressed Classes in the Rural Welfare Centres.

287. The number of Taluk and District Development Committee meetings held was 955 (849). The accounts of 1,380 (1,521) village panchayets were audited.

288. Ad-hoc Committees were constituted to scrutinise lists of single and group panchayets to be established

under the provisions of the new Act. Some of the Committees sent up the lists to Government for preliminary publication.

(x) Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

289. A sum of Rs. 19 lakhs was sanctioned for the scheme of amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. A sum of Rs. 18,14,607 was spent for the purpose. During the year, 180 acquisition cases were sanctioned and 5,953 houses were constructed in several parts of the State with the help of Government subvention. A sum of Rs. 4,800 was spent for the construction of Bhajana Mandirs for the use of depressed class people. An extent of 15,302 acres and 15 guntas of lands was granted to 1,562 depressed class applicants in the State.

290. Encouragement was accorded to the Kannada weekly journal "Panchajanya" which is dedicated to the social and educational advancement of the Harijans by purchasing copies at a cost of Rs. 12,000 for distribution among the members of the depressed classes.

(xi) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

291. The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board which was located in "Ranga Vilas" building in Seshadri Road was shifted to No. 2 Cubbon Road, Bangalore 1 on 1st November 1951. The Board continued the schemes that were in progress last year and formulated some new schemes for the improvement and expansion of Bangalore City.

292. The strength of the Board continued to be 11 including the Chairman. Consequent on the election of the Corporators to the Corporation, four new Trustees were elected by the Corporation to the Board. The Board was reconstituted in October 1951. Fifteen meetings were held and 856 subjects were dealt with during the year.

293. An enactment amending the City of Bangalore Improvement Act was passed and the main features of the amendment are:—

1. Enhancement of powers of the Board and the Chairman, under Section 10;

2. Levy of Betterment Tax under Section 18.

3. Permitting Private Layouts under Section 25.

Industrial Suburb, North Zone.

294. The new allotment Committee consisting of five members was constituted by Government in February 1952.

295. The revised estimate for the Factory area (North Zone) in the Industrial Suburb (Rajajinagar) for Rs. 14,30,536 was under consideration. Out of 34 factory sites allotted, only 13 were taken up. The outlay on the scheme was Rs. 3,65,505 bringing the total outlay up-to-date to Rs. 11,40,156.

296. The realisation during the year was Rs. 67,695 bringing the total realisation to Rs. 4,79,755.

Industrial Suburb South Zone.

297. An estimate amounting to Rs. 2,50,170 for laying out a residential extension was under consideration. There is a great demand for housing in this area and the scheme covers an extent of 230 acres.

Residential Extensions.

298. Work in connection with the Jayanagar Extension was continued during the year. Out of 6,000 sites to be formed, 2,500 sites were ready for allotment. Of these, 48 Bungalow sites and 99 other sites were allotted during the year bringing to a total of 82 bungalow sites and 1,328 other sites allotted so far. The amount realised by the sale of these sites was Rs. 11,25,589. The total outlay till the end of the year was Rs. 44,35,133. Formation of roads in the western section was completed to an extent of about 90 per cent.

299. *Housing Area in Industrial suburb.*—A revised estimate for the scheme amounting to Rs. 40,35,800 providing for 3,387 sites was under the consideration of Government.

300. Since there was great demand for sites in the extension of Kumara park locality, a scheme for further extension by the acquisition of the properties of Rajah of Venkatagiri was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 99,000. The question of acquiring some more properties at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,34,810 for laying out some more sites in this locality was under consideration.

Kumara Park West Extension.—Being the centre of the City, this is a very popular extension. The total outlay up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,60,622.

301. The layout behind Sri Ramakrishna Mutt was sanctioned for providing 82 sites of large dimensions. After further consideration, the Board resolved to modify the layout with a view to provide a larger number of sites of smaller dimensions and constructing houses for Middle and Lower Middle Class people. A revised scheme was under preparation during the year.

302. The Wilson Garden Extension was originally formed by the Public Works Department. Only about 100 sites were formed by the Trust Board during the year.

303. The Vyalikaval Extension scheme was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,20,770. The extension was presenting considerable difficulty on account of a large number of unauthorised sheds and configuration of the country. With a view to provide as many sites as possible for the slum-hut-dwellers, a modified layout for the portion occupied by these huts at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,61,100 was under consideration.

304. For the Jayamahal Extension scheme, a revised estimate at a cost of Rs. 8,81,000 was sanctioned. One hundred and seventeen sites were formed and were available for disposal. The sites were not advertised for allotment, since water supply and underground drainage had not yet been provided.

305. Construction of "D" type houses in Kumara Park West was completed at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,19,000 and all these houses were disposed of during the year.

306. Fifty two tenemental quarters constructed in Kumara Park were also disposed of.

307. The total amount realised by sale of buildings constructed by the Board was Rs. 5,66,845 at theend of the year.

308. A scheme for the construction of 200 houses for displaced persons was under active consideration. Fifty three houses were nearing completion during the year.

309. A scheme for the construction of 656 labour quarters in the Industrial Suburb for housing the Industrial Labour was sanctioned. Construction of 60 blocks of 4 units each was nearing completion during the year. The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,82,467 making a total of Rs. 3,41,590 at the end of the year.

310. The construction of houses for middle and lower middle Classs in various parts of the City in conjunction

PROTECTION

with the Corporation of Bangalore was under active consideration of the Board and detailed schemes were under preparation.

311. A Committee known as Bangalore Development Committee was constituted in March 1952 to draw up a plan for greater Bangalore under the Chairmanship of *Pradhana-siromani* N. Madhava Rao, Retired Dewan of Mysore. The work of the Committee was progressing.

312. The total expenditure incurred in connection with the layout of extensions during the year amounted to Rs. 15,43,662. Of this, a sum of Rs. 5,97,955 was recouped during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,45,706 at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 10,81,945 against the previous balance of Rs. 13,89,315 was also recouped.

313. The Trust Board continued to be incharge of the underground drainage work in the City. The total outlay on drainage works during the year was Rs. 4,11,636.

(xii) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

314. The year marked the opening of a new era in the sense that the full fledged Corporation, as adumbrated in the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949, had started functioning with the new elected Councillors who assumed their offices in January 1951. They continued as such throughout the year without any casual vacancy having occurred.

415. An important convention was started during the year, *viz.*, meeting of the Commissioner with the Officers of the Corporation on each Tuesday of the week at the Chambers of the Commissioner. Various subjects relating to civic amenities, were discussed at the meeting and the suggestions given by the Councillors were being attended to under the orders of the Commissioner.

316. The area of the City of Bangalore is 26·7 square miles. The population as per census of 1951 is 7,78,977.

317. The population has grown in intensity since 1941 due to various reasons, chief of them being the growth of Industrial Activities in the City like Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Indian Telephone Industries and similar other minor Textile and other Industries.

318. The 62 Divisional Councillors, the four Councillors representing labour, the four Councillors representing Trade and Commerce and the five Aldermen who were in office at the end of the previous year, continued to hold office during the year.

319. Sriyuts R. Anantharaman and M. Jayaseelan continued to be the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, respectively; till 25th January 1952 and on that date Sriyuts B. V. Lankappa and G. Abdur Rahman Khan were duly elected as Mayor and Deputy Mayor, respectively, who continued to hold their offices during the rest of the year.

320. During the year the Corporation held fourteen ordinary meetings, twenty-three adjourned meetings, two urgent meetings, seven special meetings and four meetings for spot inspection. **Meetings.**

321. Six bye-laws were drafted under various sections of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 and they were published in the official gazette and local papers after calling for objections. **Legislation.**

322. The demand under all heads for the year amounted to Rs. 88,32,381 excluding the public debt amount of Rs. 14,55,474 received during the year. Out of this total demand, a sum of Rs. 68,39,640 was collected and a sum of Rs. 11,475 was written off towards vacancy remission and irrecoverable arrears, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,81,266 as arrears. **D.C.B.**

323. Deaf and Dumb School at Chamarajpet, Bangalore, continued to be maintained by the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 4,870 was spent for the maintenance of the Institution during the year. **Expenditure on Corporation Schools.**

A sum of Rs. 2,40,195 including capital expenditure was incurred on education.

324. The total amount of Stipends and Scholarships paid for the Students of R.B.A.N.M.'s School and for those receiving instructions in Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute was Rs. 3,310.

325. The total number of live births registered during the year was 23,567, which was 713 in excess of that for 1950-51. Of the registered births, 12,099 were males, giving a proportion of 105 males to 100 females. **Births.**

326. The total number of deaths registered was 11,937 as against 11,169 during the previous year. Of these, 5,949 were males and 5,988 females. The highest **Deaths.**

PROTECTION

number of deaths was recorded in the month of August 1951 and the lowest in the month of April 1951.

327. The excess of births over deaths during the year was 11,630.

328. The mortality figures according to the age groups were :—

Age			*Deaths*
0 to 1 year	...	...	2,619
1 to 5 years	...	...	2,965
5 to 10 „	...	...	416
10 to 15 „	...	...	265
15 to 20 „	...	...	351
20 to 40 „	...	...	1,608
40 to 60 „	...	...	1,495
60 and above	...	...	2,218

329. There were nine Corporation Schools including Deaf and Dumb School. Out of these four are high schools and four Higher Elementary Schools. Instruction was being conveyed in various languages, *viz.*, English, Kannada Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit. The total number of pupils taught was 5,547. They were also trained in wood-work, weaving, carding, carpentry, etc.

Engineering Department.

330. The important original work carried out during the year was the cement concreting of the 3rd Main Road in New Tharagupet for a length of 1,300 feet and to a width of 24 feet.

331. A length of six miles and three furlongs of roads was metalled, while the length of roads treated with tar was three and a half miles. The traffic islands at some of the important junctions, were provided with cement concrete flooring with green and red ochre for the top surface. Traffic sign boards, *viz.*, "Halt" "Dead Slow" etc., were provided as per suggestions of the Police authorities. R.C.C. and earthen foot-paths were formed and provided in several important places.

Water Supply.

332. The daily average consumption in the City exceeded seven million gallons during the year. During the summer months, the demand for water was greater and this involved rationing and the engaging of booster pumps.

Milk supply to poor children.

333. Poor children and mothers were given half a seer of milk every day. A total quantity of 34,900 seers of milk was distributed at all the centres during the year.

334. U.N.I.C.E.F. skim milk powder had been supplied to all the six Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in Bangalore City. Five ozs. of reconstituted milk was issued to all infants, toddlers, children upto the age of 12 years, expectant and nursing mothers. The distribution of the reconstituted milk was stopped on 31st October 1951. Maternity and Child Welfare.

335. For the Welfare Centres infants who had failure of lactation were only selected. Cows milk supply to each centre was increased from 8 lbs. to 20 lbs. daily during the year.

336. During the year, 42,758 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors as against 40,653 in the previous year.

337. One thousand, seven hundred and eighty-eight infants and 1,212 toddlers were visited regularly each month.

338. The total number of cases delivered by the midwives in houses were 1,553. Natal Work.

339. There were 10 maternal deaths in the hospitals. Maternal Death.

340. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-four new and 3,287 old patients were treated during the year in all the Corporation dispensaries. Medical Relief.

341. The work of the Mobile Dispensary programme was chalked out every week. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the Corporation Dispensary proceeded every morning in the Mobile Van to the different parts and treated 13,138 new and 36,451 old patients in the slum areas during the year. Mobile Dispensary.

(xiii) Mysore City Municipal Council.

342. The area of the Mysore City Municipality is 14·4 square miles and the population according to the Census of 1951 is 2,44,334. There was no change of boundary of the Municipality during the year.

343. Sri T. Narasimha Iyengar continued to be the President of the Municipal Council up to the end of December 1951 whereafter Sri A. Krishnamurthi Rao was elected as President and assumed office on 1st January 1952. Sri M. S. Manjappa continued to hold the office of the Vice-President up to 31st December 1951 and was succeeded by Sri N. Rachiah who was elected to this office from 1st January 1952.

PROTECTION

344. The Council held 12 ordinary meetings, ten adjourned meetings and eight special meetings during the year. The average attendance was 21 and the number of subjects disposed of was 1,293.

345. The bye-laws relating to the registration of hawkers was sanctioned and brought into force during the year.

346. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,76,992 and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 23,43,580 (Rs. 20,07,283) and Rs. 23,55,883 (Rs. 18,79,209), respectively. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 3,82,152 (Rs. 4,50,921).

347. The incidence of taxation *per capita* during the year was Rs. 5-12-5.

348. Sanction was accorded in Government Order No. L. 8852-5—C.M. 76-51-2, dated 17th—22nd November 1951 to the obtaining of financial accommodation by the Municipal Council from the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., on an overdraft basis to the extent of 5 lakhs of rupees for undertaking certain improvement works such as tarring the roads, etc.

349. The following were some of the important improvement works taken up or completed during the year :—

(1) Effecting improvements to the Markets.
(2) Construction of rooms in the 1st floor passage of Devaraja Market.
(3) Construction of left wing of the Vegetable Market in Nazarbad.
(4) Construction of retiring rooms and additional shops in bus shelter.
(5) Construction of sheep slaughter house at Kesare
(6) Construction of a set of seven shops in the vacant land to the east of Sri A. N. Raghavachar's house in Chamaraja Road.
(7) Maintenance and repairs of roads and drains.

350. The public health in the City during the year was generally good but for the sporadic cases of plague, small-pox, cholera, diptheria and typhoid. Effective measures were taken promptly to check the spread of the diseases.

351. The eight dispensaries in the several Mohallas of the City, the Municipal indigenous hospital in Krishnaraja Mohalla and Seth Mohandas Tulsidas Women's Hospital in Chamundipuram, continued to work satisfactorily. The Sacred Hearts Dispensary in Mysore South and the Holdsworth Memorial Hospital in Ediga continued to receive Municipal Grant. In addition, the several Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries receiving Municipal grant rendered medical aid.

352. A special feature of the work done during the year was the spleen survey revived after a lapse of several years. One thousand four hundred and eight school children were examined for enlarged spleen.

353. A total number of 3,634 samples of all kinds were examined in the Health Laboratory as against 2,906 in the previous year. Dr. Gist, Professor of Sociology, Missowri, United States, paid a visit to the laboratory.

354. The Municipal Sewage Farm was considerably developed during the year. Mixed grass was grown on 40 acres, while in another fifteen acres the rhodes and napier grass were grown. A further extent of eight acres was brought under napier grass cultivation bringing the total extent to 63 acres. The total quantity of grass supplied during the year was 30,10,500 lbs. and the income to the Municipality was Rs. 46,507.

355. An additional area of four acres was brought under vegetable cultivation and both Indian and English types of vegetables were grown and supplied to the public. Some dry crops were also raised in the farm.

356. Four thousand and six hundred tons of compost were produced by the Municipality during the year.

357. A civic reception was accorded to Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, on the 9th April 1951. The Prime Minister of India, the Chinese Cultural Mission, the American Consul General Mr. Robert Taylor and party, and H.E. the American Ambassador and party visited the City during the year.

358. The State Adult Educational Conference was held in the city on the 7th February 1951 which was inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja. The Dasara Festivities were celebrated with great pomp and splendour as usual during the year and the Dasara Exhibition was

PROTECTION

held as an adjunct to it. The function attracted a large gathering from all parts of the country. The State Pandits' Conference was held in December 1951 which was also opened by His Highness the Maharaja.

359. The construction of Gandhi Memorial Stupa in Gandhi Square near the Town Hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,000 has been taken up and was under progress.

360. Distribution of rice (doles) to about 364 poor people was continued during the year. About 100 poor and disabled persons were fed daily in the Sri Krishnarajendra Dharmasala from out of the gracious donation of Rs. 500 per mensem sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja. Arrangements were also made by the Poor Students Feeding Committee for feeding free 100 students studying in the Colleges and technical institutions enlisting therefor the co-operation of the proprietors and managers of hotels and hostels also. The Municipal contributions of Rs. 250 per mensem to the poor students feeding committee and Rs. 375 per mensem to the feeding of the poor (doles) committee were continued during the year. An annual grant of Rs. 1,200 was made to the local Beggar Relief Committee from out of the Municipal funds.

(xiv) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

361. Including the Chairman, there were nine members on the Board. The number of trustees was increased to ten. The Health Officer, City Municipality, Mysore, ceased to be a member and the names of the Municipal Commissioner, City Municipality, Mysore, and the Government Architect, Bangalore, were included as *Ex-officio* trustees of the Board.

362. Twelve ordinary, four special and four adjourned meetings were held during the year.

363. The total receipts of the Board including the opening balance amounted to Rs. 21,38,671 (Rs. 19,83,169). The expenditure totalled to Rs. 9,89,083 (Rs. 9,40,550).

364. The amount spent for constructing underground drains and giving free house connections was Rs. 1,77,851. The amount spent on housing scheme was Rs. 3,15,189 and the realisations from the sale of sites amounted to

Rs. 82,907. The amount invested on works of layout of new extensions was Rs. 1,65,733. The grants sanctioned by Government amounted to Rs. 2,75,000.

365. The further extension of Yadavagiri Extension at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned. Further layout to the west of Saraswathipuram at a cost of Rs. 50,000 was also sanctioned. The layout for the Jayalakshmipuram Extension at a cost of Rs. 1,87,000 was approved. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was provided for the underground sewer lines in the estimate for the layout of the Bannimantap Extension.

366. Consequent on the greater demand from the ever increasing population of the City, particular attention was paid for the construction of model houses in several localities of the City.

367. The construction of 192 model houses for Adikarnatakas in the several parts of Mysore City at a cost of Rs. 3,05,000 was sanctioned.

368. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Housing Corporation, Ltd., Bangalore, arranged through the Trust Board Agency to put up model houses on the 30 sites sold to them by the Board in the Manantody Road Extension. As a further step to solve the housing problem in the Mysore City, 40 sites were sold to the Housing Co-operative Society, Mysore, to put up model houses for the poor and middle class people.

369. A stadium in the tank bed of Doddakere was proposed to be put up.

370. Most of the sites formed were cottage sites, which were within the purchasing power of the poor and middle class people. The price is recovered in many cases by instalments. In the case of bungalow and shop sites as well as cinema sites, they were generally sold by public auction which fetched very good rates. Free grants of sites were also made to the public, religious and charitable institutions like hostels, temples, mosques and educational institutions. The cottage sites were sold to selected persons at upset prices fixed by the Board. Only houseless persons were allowed to bid in cases of sites sold by public auction.

371. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board had opened a stall of its own in the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held during the Dasara, 1951, wherein the

PROTECTION

activities of the Board, the different types of model houses on sites of various dimensions were exhibited as also the different layouts proposed for execution, etc.

(xv) Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

372. The term of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, which was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st December 1950 was extended for a period of seven months from 1st December 1951. There were twenty-two members on the Board. Seven ordinary meetings and four special meetings were held during the year and the average attendance was 15.

Finance.

373. The total receipts inclusive of the opening balance and the total expenditure of the Sanitary Board were Rs. 6,29,340 and Rs. 4,89,854, respectively. The realisations under the heads "House and shop taxes," "Octroi" and "Markets" were Rs. 65,764, Rs. 1,56,568 and Rs. 83,065, respectively.

374. Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,42,544 under cesses and taxes, a sum of Rs. 5,25,692 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,16,852 under the heads Mohatarfa, Vehicle tax, Ground rent on Cooly colony, etc.

375. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Boys' and Girls' High Schools continued to be under the management of the Sanitary Board.

376. The improvement works sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 4,83,334 were under various stages of progress during the year.

(xvi) Davangere City Municipality.

377. The area of the Davangere City Municipality is 7·5 square miles and the population is 56,045 according to the 1951 census.

378. The term of the Davangere City Municipal Council, which had been extended by a period of one year with effect from 1st January 1951 was further extended for a period of six months from 1st January 1952 to enable the reconstitution of the Municipal Council on the basis of adult franchise with single member constituency. The

total strength of the Council was 25 of which 20 are elected non-officials and 5 nominated non-official members.

379. During the year, 18 ordinary, 21 special and 6 adjourned meetings were held. The average attendance of members at the meeting was 18·5.

380. The total number of houses and sites in Davangere City was 12,544 (12,387) and 3,528 (3,528), respectively. The increase in the number of houses during the year was due to the fact that a number of fresh and decent houses have sprung up in the Kasturba Extension, in Prince Extension, in Vinoba Nagar Colony and in other various parts of the City.

381. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 13,89,155 (Rs. 17,18,153) and the expenditure was Rs. 14,39,867 (Rs. 16,81,640). The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 8,611 as against Rs. 59,023 in the previous year.

382. The total demand under all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 8,19,874. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,12,885 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,06,989 yet to be collected at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to total demand under taxes and rates only works out to 65 as against 64 in the previous year. The revision of assessment was given effect to during the year.

383. A sum of Rs. 3,90,405 was spent on Public Works during the year as against Rs. 4,57,694 in the previous year. The following were some of the important works carried out during the year :—

(1) Important roads aggregating a length of 5½ miles were metalled at a cost of Rs. 42,477.

(2) New roads of length about 3 miles and 4 furlongs were formed at a cost of Rs. 6,040.

(3) Gravelling of several roads to a length of 9½ miles was executed at a cost of Rs. 12,149.

(4) Sylk pattern drains to a length of 17,745 r.ft. were executed at a cost of Rs. 46,694.

(5) To combat dust nuisance, roads to a length of 1 mile and 5 furlongs were asphalted at a cost of Rs. 8,208.

(6) Construction of the New Municipal Office building at a cost of Rs. 1,36,500 was completed during the year.

PRO-TEC-TION

(7) The construction of open stall markets in the New Vegetable Market was under progress.

384. The public health of the City was good during the year except for a mild outbreak of cholera with four attacks and 3 deaths in A.K. Colony which was soon brought under control.

385. The stationing of two units of Fire Brigade in Davangere City was sanctioned in January 1952. The Davangere City Muuicipal Council has agreed to bear half the cost of the Units, both recurring and non-recurring.

386. The opening ceremony of the new Municipal Office building constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,36,500 was performed by His Highness the Maharaja on 7th August 1952.

(xvii) Administration of District Boards

Constitution

387. The term of the District Boards, which were reconstituted for a period of three years from 1st June 1947, was extended for a period of one year from 1st June 1950 in the first instance and then for periods of six months each from 1st June 1951 and 1st December 1951. The Mysore Village Panchayet and District Boards Act, 1952, was passed into law and came into force from 14th February 1952. The total number of members of the District Boards was 262, of which 177 were elected members, 52 were nominated and 33 *ex-officio*. Sri D. Parameswarappa, an elected member of the Shimoga District Board and Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, an elected member of the Chikmagalur District Board, resigned their membership. There were six vacancies in the membership of the Bangalore District Board.

Meetings

388. The total number of meetings held by the District Boards was 48, of which 32 were ordinary meetings and 16 were special meetings.

Income and Expenditure.

389. The total income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year were Rs. 44,13,536 (Rs. 41,55,167 except Mandya) and Rs. 45,14,701 (Rs. 42,74,568 except Mandya), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 36,40,851 (Rs. 31,37,509 except Mandya). The expenditure under these heads was Rs. 38,18,258 (Rs. 36,11,366 except Mandya).

390. The details of revenue and expenditure under service heads were as follows :—

	I. *Revenue.*	Rs.	Rs.
1	Cesses ...	14,19,121	(13,60,912)
2	Tolls and Ferries ...	1,39,909	(1,06,451)
3	Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous.	10,83,289	(5,66,363)
4	Contributions and Grants-in-aid.	8,79,500	(11,03,783)
5	Railways ...	69,005	(2,09,303
6	High Schools ...	50,027	(32,721)
	Total ...	36,40,851	(33,79,533)

	II. *Expenditure.*	Rs.	Ps.
1	Works executed through Public Works Department agency.	7,82,355	(2,95,166)
2	Works executed through Civil agency.	11,23,402	(15,28,673)
3	Administration and Collection.	3,09,381	(2,65,655)
4	Public Health Safety and Conveyance.	12,01,118	(10,57,155)
5	Accommodation to travellers and miscellaneous.	2,32,313	(3,64,381)
6	Railways ...	58	(35)
7	High Schools ...	1,69,631	(1,00,301)
	Total ...	38,18,258	(36,11,366)

391. Most of the District Boards have incurred heavy expenditure in respect of works executed through their own agency. The Mysore and Tumkur District Boards had their own Engineering Establishments.

392. Out of thirteen New Type Ayurvedic dispensaries sanctioned in Mysore District, five were opened during the year at Kittur, Hosur, Hundipura, Pandavally and Udigala. Dispensaries

393. Two new Ayurvedic dispensaries were opened at Konandur and Gadinerle in Shimoga District. Veterinary Dispensaries were newly opened at Ripponpet in Shimoga District, at Didiga and Mallipatna in Hassan District, at

PROTECTION

Belakavadi in Mandya District and at Gunjur and Harohalli in Bangalore District.

Schools

394. The construction of twenty-two primary school buildings and four high school buildings in Mysore District was completed during the year. New high schools were opened at Kulambi-Kundur in Shimoga District, at Huliyurdurga in Tumkur District at Alur and Basavapatna in Hassan District and at Parashurampura and Malehonnur in Chitaldrug District.

(xviii) MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Town and Minor Municipalities.

395. The Commissioner for Rural Development and Registrar of Co-operative Societies who was appointed as *Ex-Officio* Commissioner for Local Self-Government in July 1951 was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

396. The number of Town and Minor Municipalities in the State was 105. Elections were held in all the Municipalities in the State during March 1952 on the basis of adult franchise under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

397. The incidence of taxation for State was Rs. 3-3-10 per head. It was Re. 0-6-10 in the case of Ramasamudra Municipality in Mysore District and Rs. 10-5-0 in the case of Koppa Municipality in Chikmagalur District.

398. Taxes were levied afresh on cement, tea and coffee during the year only in Sira Municipality.

399. The total number of meetings held by the Municipal Councils during the year was 1,872. Of these, 892 were ordinary, 240 adjourned and 559 special.

400 Out of a total demand of Rs. 53,66,042 for the year, a sum of Rs. 38,24,093 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 15,19,949 for recovery at the close of the year.

401. An expenditure of Rs. 21,93,264 was incurred in respect of water works, drainage schemes, etc.

Grants by Government.

402. The following statement indicates the grants sanctioned to several Municipalities in the State for improvement works:—

1. BANGALORE.

		Rs.	
Channapatna	...	9,700	For tarring roads.
Doddaballapur	...	18,646	Breaching of a tank.
		20,000	Water Supply Scheme.
Kanakapura	...	21,595	Drainage.
Magadi	...	900	Drainage.
Hoskote	...	4,050	Water Supply Works.
		29,000	For tarring roads.
Nelamangala	...	5,000	Town Improvement.
Thyamagondlu	...	5,000	Town Improvement.

2. MANDYA.

		Rs.	
Mandya	...	61,338	Drainage Scheme.
Malavalli	...	11,200	For a combined dispensary.
Melkote	...	5,000	Drainage.
		6,134	Improvement of roads.

3. MYSORE DISTRICT.

		Rs	
Nanjangud	...	5,710	Drainage.
		41,500	Water Supply.
Chamarajanagar	...	10,000	For sinking bore wells.
Hunsur	...	2,587	For settling tank.
Periyapatna	...	7,000	For Town Improvement.

4. CHICKMAGALUR DISTRICT.

		Rs.	
Chickmagalur	...	61,060	For Water Supply.
		6,819	For Sweepers' Quarters.
Kadur	...	5,000	For Sanitary Works.
Tarikere	...	72,725	For Water Supply.
Ajjampura	...	10,000	For Town Improvement.
Koppa	...	1,11,750	For Water Supply.

PROTEC-TION

5. TUMKUR DISTRICT.

		Rs.	
		55,729	For Water Supply.

6. KOLAR DISTRICT.

		Rs.	
Chickballapur	...	8,000	For Town Improvement.
		3,150	Surface pointing of road.
Kolar	...	14,000	Sinking of four wells.
Bangarpet	...	15,000	Sinking of four wells.
	Rs.	6,32,568	

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing (i) the Receipts and Disbursements of the State, and (ii) the Demand, Collection and Balance under the principal heads of Revenue for the year 1951-52 are given in Appendix I.

403. As a result of the revised classification of receipts and payments adopted with effect from the year 1951-52 in accordance with the classification adopted in the accounts of the Government of India and Part 'A' States, a complete change has been brought about in the presentation of these figures. It has not therefore been possible to give in juxtaposition the corresponding figures relating to the previous year and to explain the relative variations, as usual.

General Summary.

404. The total Revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1830·52 lakhs and the net expenditure met out of Revenue was Rs. 1834·54 lakhs, resulting in a net deficit of Rs. 4·02 lakhs. The capital expenditure not met out of revenue amounted to Rs. 294·99 lakhs.

405. The total Receipts and Disbursements for the year including Service and Debt heads were Rs. 15474·15 lakhs and Rs. 15420·87 lakhs respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 481·20 lakhs.

(ii) Excise.

406. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Bangalore, continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors, and their contract was extended for a further period of two years from 1st July 1950. Distillery.

The rate of molasses arrack of 35° U.P. payable to the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., was increased from ten annas to twelve annas for a period of one year from 1st July 1951 to 30th June 1952.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

407. The rates payable to Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., from 1st July 1951 to 30th June 1952 for the liquors supplied by them to Government were:

A. Molasses Arrack ... 12 annas per gallon.

B. Special Liquors.—

1. Rs. 3-7-0 per gallon (naked).
2. Rs. 5-0-0 bottling charges per gallon in quart bottles.
3. Rs. 10-0-0 bottling charges per gallon in pint bottles.

Packing charges.—

4. Rs. 6-0-0 per case of eight gallons in quart bottles, or
5. Rs. 6-0-0 per case of six gallons in pint bottles.

Arrack Bonded Depots.

408. There were 20 depots at the beginning of the year. The Depots at Belur and Saklespur were closed from 1st July 1951.

409. The arrangements made for the supply of liquor from the Distillery at Mandya to the several Depots, were the same as in previous years. The right for transporting liquors to Depots at Bangalore, Srirangapatna, Mysore and Hassan was given to carrying contractors after calling for tenders. The Deputy Commissioners made similar arrangements for making supplies to other depots in their Districts.

410. Three private depots for the supply of arrack to the shops of Bangalore City, Taluk and Civil Station area were sanctioned to the licensees.

Arrack and special liquors.

411. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of molasses arrack was 105 (121), while that for the sale of bottled liquors was 9 (11).

Consumption.

412. The consumption of arrack of 35° U.P. was 313,713 (327,662) gallons, while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 15,503 (18,632) gallons. The supply of country spirits to shops was not controlled by quotas.

Incidence of consumption.

413. The incidence of consumption of country spirits per hundred of the population was 8·44 (6·02) proof gallons computed in respect of the population of only the Wet Districts of the State.

Rectified spirits licenses.

414. Out of 104 rectified spirits licenses issued during the year, 80 (65) licenses were held by Chemists, Druggists and Charitable Institutions and 16 (16) by Industrial Concerns. Besides, 8 free licenses were issued to hospitals.

Rectified Spirits issued from Distillary.

415. One lakh six thousand three hundred and seventy-five (46,562) gallons of rectified spirits including absolute alcohol were issued from the Mandya Distillery during the year. Of this, 59,335 (35,139) gallons were issued for consumption by licensees in the State, and 47,040 (11,424) gallons were exported outside the State.

416. The Distillery at Mandya continued to be under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District.

Medicinal and Toilet preparations.

417. The normal rate of duty on the spirit contents of medicinal preparations, whether manufactured in the State or imported into the State, continued to be Rs. 5 per proof gallon. But in the case of certain medicinal preparations and on culinary ærated waters, other flavouring essences, extracts, colourings and perfumes and toilet preparations, the rate was Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon.

418. (1) Messrs. Khoday Ribbon, Carbon and Allied Industries, Bangalore, (2) Messrs. Dasarath and Company, Chamundi Brewery, Mysore, and (3) Messrs. Amrith Laboratories, Ltd., Bangalore, continued to manufacture Indian made Foreign liquors, such as, Brandy, Whisky, Rum, Gin, etc., each under Departmental supervision of one First Grade Excise Assistant Inspector, and two guards.

Imports.

419. A quantity of 837·347 proof gallons of spirituous medicinal preparations were imported into the State.

Exports.

420. The export of spirituous medicinal preparations by the several Bonded Laboratories in the State to places outside the State amounted to 34,561·138016 proof gallons (27,724·051 proof gallons.) Of this, 33,435·078016 proof gallons were subjected to duty, while the balance of 1126·06 proof gallons were free of duty.

Denatured Spirits.

421. Two hundred and thirty-five (111) licenses were issued during the year for the possession and use in the manufacture of polishes, etc., and for sale of denatured spirits.

422. A total quantity of 183,203 (58,820·5) gallons of denatured spirits was issued out of the distillery during the year. Of this, 180,293 gallons were for local consumption and the balance of 2,910 gallons was for export outside the State.

423. The rate of license fee on the issue of denatured spirits from the Distillery continued to be rupee one per imperial gallon. But the denatured or methylated spirit

REVENUE AND FINANCE

issued from the distillery at Mandya, on behalf of the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., for export to places outside Mysore State continued to be exempted from payment of license fee.

Molasses Arrack and Special Liquors.

424. A quantity of 3,19,926·17 gallons of Molasses Arrack of 35° U.P.; 30,582 gallons of 20° U.P. and 2,475 gallons of 25° U.P. of special liquors were manufactured in the Distillery during the year.

Toddy.

425. The number of shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy was 565 (588), while that for the sale of Bagani toddy was 6 (76). No tree was permitted to be tapped free of tree-tax for domestic consumption during the year.

426. Consequent on the extension of total prohibition throughout the Madras State, no trees were licensed in Mysore for Madras shops or *vice versa*.

427. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 93,16,823 (Rs. 94,51,440) comprising of shop rentals Rs. 84,05,132 (Rs. 84,63,551), tree-tax Rs. 8,83,832 (Rs. 9,44,961) and tree-rent Rs. 26,859 (Rs. 42,928).

428. The number of licenses issued exclusively for sale of country beer was 9 (9).

Beer.

429. The consumption of beer amounted to 128,823 (80,568) gallons during the year. The United Breweries, Ltd., and the Venus Brewery in Bangalore and the Chamundi Brewery in Mysore continued to manufacture beer.

Foreign Liquors.

430. The revenue realised from malt liquors amounted to Rs. 4,46,549 (Rs. 6,01,265).

431. The number of Foreign Liquor licenses renewed was 67. Of these, 12 (12) were Wholesale, 21 (23) Retail off, 10 (9) Hotel, 24 (25) Ordinary Refreshment Room (Bars) licenses.

432. The revenue realised under license and gallonage fees under foreign liquors was Rs. 4,10,199 (Rs. 3,86,196).

433. There were 7,186·58 seers of issuable Ganja in the Provincial Ganja Stores, Bangalore, including 3,903·58 seers of the previous year.

434. The rate of duty per seer of 80 tolas charged to the licensees continued to be Rs. 65 during the year. The number of shops licensed for the sale of Ganja was 68 (74).

435. The revenue derived from ganja amounted to Rs. 11,92,840 (Rs. 10,51,854) comprising of Rs. 7,26,688 (Rs. 6,41,631) under shop rent, Rs. 4,11,156 (Rs, 3,60,055) under duty, and Rs. 54,996 (Rs. 50,168) under sale of ganja. The increase in revenue was due mainly to rentals.

Opium.

436. The issue price of opium from the treasuries to the several licensees in the State continued to be Rs. 175 per seer of 80 tolas as in the previous year.

437. The limit of private possession of opium continued to be one tola.

438. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 3,97,627 (Rs. 3,85,928) comprising of Rs. 2,84,797 (Rs. 2,42,619) under license fees and Rs. 1,12,829 (Rs. 1,42,310) under gain on sale of opium.

Dangerous drugs.

439. The number of licenses issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules was 131 (76).

440. India being a signatory to the Geneva Convention, the Government of Mysore have agreed to the progressive reduction in the consumption of Excise opium in the State, during the next nine years at the instance of the Central Government, so that there would be no sale of Excise opium from 1st July 1959. Opium smoking has been forbidden throughout the State except by licensed persons who are certified to be confirmed addicts by an officer not lower in rank than that of a District Medical Officer.

Offences.

441. The total number of offences reported during the year under Excise and Opium Acts was 1,213 (1,276). Of these, 285 (250) related to heinous offences, 74 (40) to the cutting and removal of date trees and leaves and the remaining 854 (986) to the breaches of license conditions.

442. The total number of offences relating to illicit manufacture of toddy was 2 (6). No cases were reported from any other District except Hassan.

443. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 36 to 57 during the year.

Excise Intelligence Bureau.

444. In addition to the collection and dissemination of information relating to the organised offences, the staff attached to the Bureau detected 9 (7) cases during the year.

445. The periodical publication of the Excise Supplement to the Mysore Police Gazette was continued during

REVENUE AND FINANCE

the year as in previous years. The relationship between the Bureau of the State and those of the other States of the Indian Dominion continued to be cordial.

446. Including the arrears of Rs. 5,17,678 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand of the Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,29,50,864 (Rs. 2,21,38,468). Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,17,95,293 (Rs. 2,13,08,935) towards the current demand and Rs. 3,02,246 (Rs. 3,11,855) towards old arrears were collected and no remissions were sanctioned, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,53,326 (Rs. 5,17,678) at the close of the year.

447. The percentage of collections to the total demand was 96·3 per cent.

Old arrears.

448. Out of Rs. 5,17,678 outstanding at the beginning of the year, a sum of Rs. 3,02,246 was collected and no remissions were sanctioned.

449. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 5-13-9 (Rs. 5-11-9) computed in respect of population of the wet districts of the State, excluding the Dry districts.

Drunkenness.

450. Four hundred and thirty-nine (820) persons were convicted for drunkenness.

General.

451. The issue price of Ganja was enhanced from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 10 per seer of 80 tolas from 1st July 1951. From the same date, tree-tax was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 in the case of date trees and from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per half-year in the case of cocoanut trees.

452. A health cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee was levied on all items of revenue on which Education Cess was leviable with effect from 8th December 1951.

453. In pursuance of the Policy of introducing prohibition in the State, the two taluks of Belur and Saklespur in the Hassan District were declared dry from 1st July 1951.

454. The scheme of the experiments in prohibition in the Rural Welfare and Health Centre in Ramanagaram and Channapatna Taluks started from 1st July 1938 was continued during the year. There were no Excise shops in these two taluks. Tapping of trees was, however, continued during the year, as in previous years.

(iii) Sales-tax.

455. This is the fourth year of the introduction of sales-tax.

456. As the dealers had not yet fully understood provisions dealing with their obligation to the department contained in Article 286 of the Indian Constitution, it was brought home to them by enforcing the provisions of Section 20 of the Act.

457. The number of Deputy Commissioners' Divisions remained at two and the Sales-tax Officers' Circles at 11. The re-organisation of the Department was given effect to from 28th May 1951. The 17 Assistant Sales-tax Officers' Circles were re-distributed into 30 sub-circles and the posts of 10 Sales-tax Inspectors were abolished.

458. Important changes that were made in the working of the Act and the Rules during the year were :—

(1) Sections 22 and 24 of the Mysore Sales-tax Act were amended by the Mysore Sales-tax (Amendment) Act, 1951 (Act No. VI of 1951).

(2) Section 2 was amended and a new Section 27 was added to the Mysore Sales-tax Act, 1948, by the Mysore Sales-tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1952 (Act No. V of 1952), consequent on Article 286 of the Constitution of India.

(3) Rule 1 of the Rules for the computation of turnover was amended under Notification No. Fl. 1—S.T. 8-50-12, dated 1st April 1951.

(4) Rules 8 and 11 were also amended.

(5) Reduced rate of license fees was granted in the case of Charka Silk reelers for dealing in silk yarn reeled by them.

(6) Reduced rates of tax were granted to dealers in mutton, eggs, fruits, vegetables, flowers and fresh milk.

(7) Exemption from additional sales-tax was granted to the sales of tractors and accessories.

(8) Exemption from sales-tax was granted to the sale of Ballot Boxes to be used for purposes of election to the House of the People and to the House of State Legislature, sales of silk-worm eggs by aided graineurs, and silk-worm cocoons by cocoon rearers and also to contracts for the construction of earthen roads and contracts of earthwork.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Dealers.

459. Out of 21,175 (21,924) registered dealers, 12,648 (12,221) were assessed to tax and 5,419 (4,116) were pending assessment. The amount of registration fees collected was Rs. 1,16,829 (Rs. 1,09,375).

Licenses.

460. The number of licenses issued or renewed during the year was 1,498 (1,047) and the amount of license fee collected was Rs. 3,27,649 (Rs. 2,42,763).

Finance.

461. The total net demand, collection and balance were Rs. 1,69,56,209, (Rs. 1,67,88,320), Rs. 1,21,60,975 (Rs. 1,26,28,771) and Rs. 47,95,237 (Rs. 41,59,549), respectively. A sum of Rs. 28,641 was collected in the shape of fines and penalties.

Appeal petitions.

462. There were 2,089 (2,075) appeals and 740 (233) revision petitions to be dealt with. Of these, 1,928 (1,997) appeals and 492 (151) revision petitions were disposed of, leaving a balance of 161 (78) appeal petitions and 248 (82) revision petitions at the close of the year.

Prosecutions.

463. Out of the total of 904 prosecutions, 372 (208) were withdrawn, 69 (28) were acquitted and 328 (196) were convicted, leaving a balance of 135 at the end of the year.

464. The total number of offences of all categories under section 20 was 415 (1,253) including pending cases at the beginning of the year. In 52 (368) cases, the parties were let off with a warning. Three hundred and eighteen (877) cases were compounded, leaving a pendency of 45 (8) cases at the end of the year.

465. A sum of Rs. 6,62,876 was allowed as rebate under Section 8 of the Act and the claims pending in 47 cases amounted to Rs. 4,46,404.

466. In 472 cases involving an arrears of Rs. 1,73,496, the assistance of the Revenue Department was sought for the realisation of arrears under the provision of Section 11 (2) during the year. In 94 cases, a sum of Rs. 23,970 was collected.

467. Three hundred and forty-one cases were re-opened on the ground of under assessment or escapement of assessment under Rule 34 which brought in a revenue of Rs. 84,914. There were 30 cases of rectification of mistakes under Rule 35 of the Act.

468. The system of licensing was being availed of by dealers. Penalty licenses were issued in cases where

applications were made for giving retrospective effect to the licenses.

Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act.

469. The working of the Motor Spirit (Taxation on sales) Act, 1949, was continued to be administered by the Commissioner of Sales-tax and the Sales-tax Officers under him.

470. At the end of the year, there were 3 importers, 3 wholesalers and 63 retailers registered as dealers in petrol under section 4 (1) of the Act. The number of registered importers and retailers in Motor Spirit other than petrol were 3 and 42 respectively.

471. The number of monthly assessments made under petrol and Motor spirit other than petrol were 1,293 and 772 respectively. One hundred and forty-one assessments in petrol cases and 250 in Motor Spirit other than petrol were pending at the end of the year.

472. The total demand, collection and balance were Rs. 22,92,693, Rs. 21,81,688 and Rs. 1,11,006, respectively.

473. No offence was reported under the Act either by the Departmental Officers or by other departmental officers empowered with such powers.

474. There was one case of appeal at the beginning of the year. Nine cases were received afresh during the year thus making a total of 10. Of these, 5 cases were dismissed and assessments in 3 cases were reduced, leaving a balance of 2 cases at the end of the year.

(iv) Stamps.

475. The total revenue from stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 50,82,012 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,31,736. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 49,50,276.

476. The amount outstanding recovery at the beginning of the year under Institution fees in pauper suits was Rs. 2,24,242. A sum of Rs. 56,756 was awarded as fees by the several Courts during the year bringing the total to Rs. 2,81,545. A sum of Rs. 37,241 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 11,962 was remitted during the year, and out

REVENUE AND FINANCE

of the remitted amount, a sum of Rs. 2,728 pertaining to Bangalore District was treated as disposed of. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,32,342.

Important Measures undertaken.

477. The levy of the Stamp sur-charge fee at one per cent on transfers of immoveable property within the limits of Chikkanaikanahalli and Tiptur Municipalities was sanctioned.

478. A new design for copy stamps bearing the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja with the words "Government of Mysore" and "copy stamp" in the space encircling the portrait in the following denominations and colours noted against each was also ordered. These new design copy stamps were ready for issue in all the Treasuries of the State from the 15th January 1952.

	Denominations.	*Colour.*
1.	Re. 0 2 6 ...	... Copy brown
2.	Re. 0 3 6 ...	... Green.

479. The classes of entertainments, *viz.*, dramatic performance and circus were exempted from liability of the entertainment tax under Section 8(2) of the Mysore Amusement Tax Act 1932.

480. Consolidated interest bills on endowment accounts drawn by the Director of Public Instruction were also exempted from the rule requiring the affixing of one anna Receipt Stamp on them.

(v) Mysore Government Insurance Department.

Official Branch.

481. Out of 8,088 (9,646) proposals dealt with, 5,638 (6,473) proposals were accepted, 4,523 (4,913), being cases of first insurance and 1,115 (1,560) being cases of further insurance. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight proposals were rejected, 1,623 temporarily and 215 permanently on medical and other grounds. There were 612 proposals pending disposal at the end of the year.

Policies

482. Out of 6,696 proposals accepted during the year including 1,045 and 13 re-instated proposals pending at the beginning of the year, 5,428 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 72,40,179 bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 26,460. Of the remaining 1,268 proposals,

344 were cancelled and for 924 cases, treasury receipts for payment of first premium were not received before the close of the year.

Public Branch.

483. Eight thousand six hundred and forty-seven (8,795) proposals for Rs. 1,21,98,511 (Rs. 1,23,67,929) were received in the Public Branch. Including 256 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 4,36,100 pending at the commencement of the year, 8,166 proposals were accepted, 253 were rejected or postponed and 177 were cancelled or withdrawn, leaving a balance of 307 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 4,38,000 pending at the end of the year. Out of the accepted proposals, 7,658 resulted in policies assuring for a sum of Rs. 1,02,69,820.

484. The Motor Insurance Branch covered risks for 2,146 vehicles, earning a premium income of Rs. 2,04,941, as against 2,176 vehicles earning a premium income of Rs. 2,10,019 in the previous year. The Motor Insurance Fund was Rs. 7,72,990 (Rs. 6,39,550).

General.

485. (1) The maximum limit of assurance under Whole Life and Children Endowment policies was enhanced to Rs. 25,000 and (2) the rules 6, 8 and 9 of the Public Branch of the Insurance Department were amended to enable all residents of Mysore to take up policies of Insurance in the Public Branch. The mechanisation of the accounting system of the Department was sanctioned and orders were placed for the installation of the Powers Samas Machines. At the advertisement stall of the Department during the Dasara Exhibition of 1951, 449 proposals were received aggregating an assurance of Rs. 7,29,900.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

486. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,68,554 (1,88,50,107) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 14,94,276 (14,82,518) acres and 81,67,180 (81,68,838) acres consisting of minor inams, Forests, uncultivable waste, which were not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 92,07,098 (91,98,751) acres available for cultivation.

487. The net area cropped during the year was 67,35,909 (68,54,835) acres.

488. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 12,42,899 (13,44,209) with an area of 85,03,601 (85,53,689) acres.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

489. In Government villages, 8,214 (8,568) darkhast and other miscellaneous records were disposed of and measurements were made in 16,653 (18,369) survey numbers involving an extent of 65,424 (70,688) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 8,851 (7,469) survey numbers comprising an area of 37,109 (28,587) acres. Bandh Pahani of 7,804 (6,974) survey numbers was done in 2,397 (4,013) villages. One hundred and forty-six (98) cases of encroachment comprising an extent of 75 acres and 35 guntas were detected. Forty-five thousand nine hundred and ninteen (40,991) mutation hissas were measured.

490. Some special items of work attended to by the Department during the year were :—

1. Measurement of irrigable lands in Goravanhalli and Hanumanalu of Bannur Hobli, T.-Narsipur Taluk.
2. Marking the Police Stations in the State Map of Mysore.
3. Preparation of Key State Map indicating the several Electoral Constituencies to the State Legislative Assembly and the House of People.
4. Preparation of map of Kolar District marking therein the areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions.

5. Preparation of Key Maps indicating the territory and Polling Stations for each Legislative Assembly Constituency in connection with the General Elections.

6. Measurement of 438 blocks covering an extent of 2,104 acres of Military lands in 9 villages of Bangalore North Taluk.

7. Test Inspection of Boundary Marks by the Survey Officers in the enclave villages transferred to Mysore State, and

8. Joint Inspection of Boundary Marks between Madras and Mysore States on the top of Mallappakonda (Bangarpet Taluk) was conducted by the Sub-Division Officer and the District Survey Officer, Kolar.

491. The Record of Rights staff attended to the preparation of Record of Rights and Index of lands registers in respect of 4 inam villages. The number of entries made in the two registers was 8,074 (3,160) and 8,068 (5,482) respectively.

492. The decennial revision of potgi was done in respect of 428 (578) villages and the potgi was refixed in the case of 963 (307) villages.

493. Biennial revision of potgi in respect of 2 villages and pakka potgi in respect of 4 inam villages were completed during the year.

494. Maps of 139 (397) villages were prepared for print and replenishing the stock. In addition, 89 (57) hand-drawn copies of maps of unsettled inam villages were prepared and supplied to private parties on payment. The total survey numbers comprising in the above mapping work was 17,568 (36,715).

495. Up-to-date changes and corrections in respect of 91,645 (16,851) survey numbers were incorporated in 13,123 (366) copies of maps of 1,412 (101) villages of 11 (40) taluks.

496. Among the schemes that were under consideration were, City or town area surveys, Revision of Survey Manual embodying the latest rules and circulars, conduct of inam villages, survey on an intensive scale, revision of quit-rent registers and second revision settlement in respect of several taluks of the State for which resettlement is overdue.

497. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 5,71,261 (Rs. 5,20,067).

(iii) Transfer of Lands.

498. There were 13,753 (12,153) transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 62,966 (53,157) acres. Transfer by private contracts and mortgages numbered 1,25,634 (1,43,907) involving 3,79,843 (4,43,670) acres.

(iv) Labour and Wages.

499. Employment for Labourers was generally available and was provided by the several industrial concerns in the State, *viz.*, The Kolar Gold Fields, the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Government Industrial Concerns and several private factories in Bangalore, the Sugar Company at Mandya, the Iron and Steel and Cement Works and Paper Mills at Bhadravati, Match and Sandal Oil Factories at Shimoga and several industrial concerns in Davangere. The Major Irrigation Works, Works of Restoration of several Major and Minor Tanks and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department in addition to the works taken up under the Rural Development Scheme also provided sufficient employment to the regular Labour classes and also to the Agriculturists who went in search of labour.

500. There was not much variation in the rates of wages compared with those of the previous year. The rates of wages for both the skilled and unskilled labour and cart-hire continued to be high as in the previous year. In fact, it showed a tendency to rise on account of the increase in the cost of living.

501. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of employment except for the usual influx of labour during the agricultural season into Malnad Taluks.

(v) Inam Settlement.

502. Fifteen land inams of an aggregate area of 60 acres and 19 guntas were resumed. The resumption resulted in a net increase of Rs. 96 in land revenue and a decrease in the jodi by about Rs. 89. Original survey was conducted in 3 (3) inam Villages comprising 60 (337) survey numbers with an area of 361 acres and 30 guntas (1,822 acres).

503. Original classification was done in 3 (4) Inam villages comprising 60 survey numbers with an area of 361 acres and 30 guntas (1,145 acres and 19 guntas). There was no case of re-classification. Bandh Pahani of 60 (736) survey numbers was done in 3 (4) inam villages.

504. Detailed survey and settlement was introduced into 2 (2) inam villages.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

505. The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949, promulgated in November 1949 continued to be in force during the year with the amendment as under:—

506. Clause 17 of the Order dealing with movement of foodgrains was amended according to which foodgrains (i) not exceeding ten seers in all could be transported without permit from one non-rationed area to another non-rationed area within the State by a *bona fide* traveller as part of his luggage for his personal or family consumption; (ii) not exceeding two seers per adult and half of it per child for *bona fide* consumption from one rationed area to another rationed or non-rationed area and *vice versa*; and (iii) under Military Credit Notes or Certificates issued by appropriate military authority to a person of the Armed Force of the Union on leave.

507. In December 1951, the variety of jola known as Vegaru or kaki jola was exempted from the purview of the Harvest Order.

508. The following quantities of foodgrains were procured during the year:—

Paddy ...	...	17,83,262	pallas
Ragi ...	...	3,10,184	,,
Jola ...	...	24,549	,,
Wheat ...	...	14	,,
Other grains ...	...	13,167	,
	Total ...	21,22,176	

509. The basic plan for 1951 which came into effect on 1st January 1951 continued till the end of December 1951 and the plan for 1952 was operative for three months from January to end of March 1952. Against the State's estimated deficit of 1,37,000 tons of foodgrains for the year 1951, a ceiling quota of 1,25,000 tons was allotted to the State with indication to the State Government of the extent of supplies that would be made at the subsidised and the pool prices. According to this, the subsidised quota to the

State for the year 1951 was fixed at 70,000 tons of foodgrains consisting of 10,000 tons of rice, 20,000 tons of millets and 40,000 tons of wheat. But due to supply variations, the actual quantity supplied at subsidised rates during the year was as follows:—

Rice	...	3,100	tons
Wheat	...	44,600	,,
Milo	...	22,300	,,
Total	...	70,000	,,

510. A total of 1,15,539 tons of food grains was received during the year.

511. An important off-shoot of the Conference of Food Ministers held in February 1952 was an immediate decision by the Government of India to stop the subsidisation of foodgrains supplied to the States with effect from 1st March 1952; simultaneously, owing to several factors, such as, increase in the price of foodgrains in the supplying countries, increase in freight charges, etc., the pool prices of all foodgrains were also enhanced.

512. The following were the pool prices of imported foodgrains which prevailed from time to time:—

.....	From 1st January 1951 to 8th July 1951.	From 9th July 1951 to 1st March 1952.	From 1st March 1952.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice Coarse	22 11 0	23 6 0	25 0 0
Fine	26 8 0	26 8 0	28 5 0
Superfine	...	...	46 8 0
Wheat	16 6 0	18 6 0	20 8 0
Wheat Flour...	21 0 0	23 0 0	27 0 0
Broken Rice	19 6 0	19 6 0	21 0 0
Milo	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0

513. The Tenth Regional Food Conference presided over by the Director-General of Food, Government of India, was held in Madras in March 1952 at which Mysore was represented by the Director of Food Supplies,

514. Unlike in the previous year, the early rains during the year were good, but by the middle of July when the agricultural operations were in full swing and the maximum rainfall was required, the monsoon weakened and failed

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

throughout August and the first two weeks of September 1951. The sudden failure of the monsoon at this crucial point caused a set-back in the agricultural operations, particularly in the area of dry cultivation. Later rains no doubt improved the conditions slightly, but were too late to be of much help to dry crops. These adverse results were reflected in the preliminary estimate of Kharif crops prepared towards the end of October 1951, which showed sharp decrease in the out turn of crops during the year as compared to the same in the previous years.

Scale of rations.

515. The scales of rations fixed were continued till 30th June 1951, but the composition was altered with effect from 1st April 1951 by raising the rice component by 0·5 ozs. in the case of "A" Class and Plantation labour and 0·6 ozs. in the case of the "B" class and heavy manual labour, cutting the scale of wheat and component of "A" class consumers and of millet component of the rest correspondingly.

516. To avoid the classification of consumers into 'A' and 'B' misconstrued as discriminating between the several classes of consumers in the State, these notations were replaced respectively by "R" (meaning rice eating) and "M" (meaning millet eating) and instructions were issued on 12th January 1952 to adopt the altered notations in the Departmental books, returns and correspondence.

Distribution of foodgrains.

517. Statutory rationing was continued in four Cities *viz.*, Bangalore including Civil Station, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere and informal rationing in the remaining areas. Distribution was also continued to be made through Government Depots, Co-operative Societies, etc., as in the previous years.

Supplies to Plantation Labour.

518. Supplies of foodgrains to planters for distribution amongst their labour were continued to be made as in the previous years on permits issued on Government Depots and nominated surplus holders in addition to permitting coffee planters to retain paddy grown on their lands up to six ozs. per head per day for the labour employed on each estate.

519. As in previous years, the Mysore State Railway, now called the Southern Railway (Mysore), continued to be an independent unit for the distribution of foodgrains to their employees and supplies were made on the basis of monthly bulk allotments, at the average pooled rates fixed

and revised from time to time consistent with the revision of pool prices for imported foodgrains.

Supplies to Military.

520. With the integration of the Mysore State Troops with the Indian Army effected from April 1951, the supplies which were being made on bulk allotments to the Mysore State Troops were confined to the released personnel and their families including civilian employees of the Mysore Forces who were not able to get their rations from the Indian Army Supply Crops and continued on the civilian scale of rations and at the rates charged to the general consumers.

521. This system was continued till 1st November 1951 from which date these personnel were issued civilian ration cards and supplied rations through the general consumers' depots.

522. The concessions granted to Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, were continued for a further period of one year from 1st April 1951.

523. The issue prices of foodgrains sanctioned on 10th February 1952 continued to be in operation throughout the year.

524. The overall stock position of foodgrains at the end of the year showed an improvement over the same for the corresponding period of the previous year, the improvement being contributed mostly by wheat and to some extent by rice and also milo, due to improved supplies from imports and also to the better acquisition of paddy. The slightly low stock position of ragi was, however, due to the belated harvest as well as the adverse seasonal conditions during the season of cultivation.

Movement of foodgrains.

525. The inter-district movement of foodgrains was primarily confined to rice from the Districts of Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur to the principal deficit areas, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore City, Kolar Gold Field and Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. Ragi was moved in smaller quantities from all Districts except Mandya mainly to Bangalore, Mysore City and K.G.F. The movement was arranged as usual under monthly quotas fixed at the beginning of each month with reference to availabilities.

526. On the recommendations of the Honorary Adviser to the Ministry of Food made in connection with

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

the improvements in the Rice Mills and in the milling methods for checking the loss of rice yield in the process of milling, an order called the Mysore Rice Mills Control Order 1952, was issued and the important feature of the order was that no owner of Rice Mill should hull or store paddy for hulling except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued under the order, that the owner should regulate number of revolutions so as not to exceed 450 per minute, that he should close the huller screen by a blind mild steel plate, if the mill is of huller type, that he should provide the mill with a paddy separator if it is not already provided and that he should provide his mill with adequate storage facilities.

527. The stock verification of paddy in Rice mills just before the harvest season disclosed large shortages in some of the mills and it was ordered that the shortage should be recovered at double the purchase rates fixed for paddy.

Foodgrains preservation.

528. The usual measures of preservation of pest control and sanitation, such as cleaning of the premises, brushing the stocks, spraying with pyrethrum extract pyrethrum flowers, fumigation of infested grain, dusting, etc., were conducted periodically in all the Government godowns and Emergency Depots in Bangalore City and in other places wherever found necessary.

529. The Godown Inspection Committees constituted for the periodical inspection of stocks in godowns in all District Headquarter Towns and Cities met periodically and were advising the Department on the condition of stock and the methods of improvement.

Rationing.

530. During the year, statutory rationing continued to be in force in Bangalore, Mysore, K.G.F. and Davangere.

531. Since the currency of the new ration cards issued in all the statutorily rationed areas during January 1951 expired by the end of June 1951, the same was in the first instance renewed by means of extension slips for a further period of six months. The occasion for the issue of extension slips was availed of to eliminate bogus cards to the extent possible.

532. The number of bogus cards detected, population involved and the quantities of foodgrains saved were 3,586, 16,597 and 1,531 pallas of cereals respectively.

533. Issues of foodgrains through Government Depots, Co-operative Societies and private retail depots were as in the previous year, continued in the statutorily rationed areas.

Price of bread.

534. With a view to make bread available at a reasonable price to consumers, the maximum price of bread was fixed in Bangalore from time to time.

Austerity Measures.

535. The Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of meals by catering establishments and others) Order of 1951 continued to be in force during the year.

536. With a view to popularise preparations made out of non-cereals, the Mysore Branch of the All-India Women's Food Council was permitted to run a Cafetaria at the Dasara Exhibition held during October 1951.

537. An *Ad-hoc* Committee was set up in March 1952, to examine and submit specific proposals to Government as to the steps necessary to restrict the use of natural milk in hotels and restaurants in the statutorily rationed areas to begin with, to ensure adequate supplies of milk powder etc., to hotels and such other measures that may be necessary in the opinion of the Committee to give effect to the intention of Government and also to examine the question of starting a Dairy on a co-operative or other basis by the Corporation of Bangalore more or less on the lines of the organisation now working in Bombay.

Sugar.

538. The sugar supply position remained satisfactory during the year. The production by the Mandya Sugar Factory being insufficient to meet the demands of the State, the deficit was made up through special allotments given by the Government of India from Northern Indian and Madras Sugar Factories.

539. Free movement of sugar from place to place in the State was allowed and restriction on the price, stocking for sale, or sale, of free market sugar was removed except that it was not to be sold through a ration shop or dealer appointed for the distribution of controlled sugar. With the advent of a free market in sugar, the restrictions on the movement of controlled sugar were lifted and no permit was necessary for movement to State other than the border States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Cutch, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

Jaggery.

540. The jaggery position continued to be satisfactory during the year. As a result of the action taken at the close

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

of the last year (1) to freeze stocks of jaggery and make it available to the public at controlled rates and (ii) to revise and fix the ceiling price for its sale in the interior and deficit places of the State at a slightly enchanced scale, an impetus was given for increased production of jaggery and as a result, jaggery began to come into the market in larger quantities. The price also came down gradually and was stabilised in the neighbourhood of Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4 per maund (24 lbs.) against the ceiling price of Rs. 6-12-6 per maund (24 lbs.)

541. With a view to remove control over fuel as quickly as possible, a number of private licensees other than those dealing in controlled fuel were encouraged to get their own fuel on a large scale and permits were freely issued to them for the transport of casuarina fuel by road to Bangalore. With the free flow of fuel through private channels, it was considered unnecessary to continue the large number of Government licensees and accordingly the number of licenses in each area was gradually brought down.

542. The Reserve depot in the Civil Station and the three Sub-Reserve Depots were continued during the year.

543. The Central Food Council and the Food Councils for the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Davangere and Kolar Gold Fields were reconstituted in September 1951.

Food prosecutions.

544. Out of 5,088 food prosecution cases, 4,055 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,033 cases at the end of the year. Foodgrains valued at Rs. 40,154-5-2 involved in the food prosecution cases were confiscated by Government.

Rewards.

545. A grant of Rs. 20,000 under "Rewards and Secret Service" was sanctioned for granting rewards in deserving cases of detection and successful prosecution of cases of smuggling and other offences against food rules.

Department of Food Production.

546. The Grow More Food Campaign in the State was started during the latter part of the year 1942. The main lines of action between 1942 and 1947 were to reduce the commercial crops as far as possible in favour of the food crops, to intensify cultivation of food crops through better farming practices, and to encourage extensive cultivation of cultivable waste lands, etc.

547. The movement was placed on a planned basis only from the year 1949 in pursuance of a decision taken by the Government of India for attaining self-sufficiency in food within a period of three years ending with March 1952. Grow More Food Schemes were prepared and the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to implement the scheme. The campaign was changed during the year as an "Integrated Production Programme" which included the production of not only food but also jute and cotton. In order to enable the States to implement the programme of Food Production, the Government of India extended their financial assistance in the shape of grants and loans since the year 1949-50.

548. Mysore has all along been following the policy pursued by the Government of India from time to time with regard to food production. A separate Department of Food Production was organised during the year 1949. The food deficit of the State was estimated to be 2,41,544 tons when the Grow More Food Scheme was launched in the State. The additional food production realised from the "Grow More Food" Schemes during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 were estimated to be 43,440 tons and 69,828 tons respectively. The same schemes were continued during the year also.

549. The grant and loan of Rs. 20,00,000 sanctioned for Lift Irrigation in River Valleys was not drawn since the schemes were not executed in the State during the year. Further, out of the loan of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned for the purchase of pumpsets, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs only was utilised.

550. Out of 18 works originally taken up under the scheme of construction of major irrigation works, six works were practically completed during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. The remaining 12 works, one fresh work newly sanctioned and certain balance of works in respect of three works which were completed in previous years—16 in all were taken up during the year. Five works were completed out of them. The new area brought under irrigation under this scheme during the year was 1,686 acres besides benefiting an old atchkat of 340 acres yielding an estimated additional production of 900 tons.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

The total outlay incurred during the year under this scheme amounted to Rs. 22,73,414.

551. The restoration of 171 minor tanks was completed during the year benefiting an area of 5,000 acres under old atchkat. The outlay incurred on all these works during the year amounted to Rs. 15,08,608. The estimated additional production as a result of the works was 833 tons.

552. The programme of deepening tanks and strengthening their bunds both by mechanical means (bulldozers) and by manual labour was undertaken. Two tanks were deepened by using bulldozers and 120 by manual labour, assuring water supply to an old area of 3,439 acres. The additional production derived during the year as a result of deepening of tanks is estimated to be 573 tons.

Construction of irrigation wells.

553. The scheme of granting a subsidy of Rs. 500 and a loan not exceeding Rs. 500 (wherever applied for) for each well sunk was in operation during the year. Nine hundred and thirty-two wells were sunk and deepened during the year irrigating about an area of 1,864 acres. The estimated additional production realised under this scheme was 932 tons.

Construction and improvement of river, tank and feeder channels.

554. Due to long neglect, the river, tank and feeder channels were not functioning efficiently affecting production considerably thereby. A large number of improvement works had to be undertaken in order to assure water supply to the lands at the tail ends of the channels. Three hundred and eighty-nine works were completed at an outlay of Rs. 38,28,798. The estimated additional production derived during the year as a result of these works was 2,150 tons.

Land Improvement Scheme.

555. Under Land Improvement Schemes, land reclamation works by means of bulldozers and tractors of the department and land improvement works such as construction of pick-ups, etc., by the Public Works Department were undertaken during the year. The works taken up by the Public Works Department during the year were mostly concentrated in the Visvesvaraya Canal area in Mandya District, where various improvements were affected. The total area reclaimed by tractors and bulldozers of the department was 5,005 acres.

556. The supply of service schemes consist of the following :—

(*a*) Distribution of seeds and manures.
(*b*) Preparation of rural and urban compost.
(*c*) Supply of agricultural implements.
(*d*) Tractor and bulldozer services.
(*e*) Supply of tractors, diesel oil and electrical pump sets and Persian wheels under hire purchase system.

557. Under the Double Cropping programme, an extent of 10,835 acres in the Visvesvaraya Canal area was cultivated with kar ragi and paddy resulting in an estimated additional production of 5,418 tons of foodgrains.

558. A total extent of 77,220 acres of Government land was granted to the ryots for cultivation during the year, and this was estimated to have yielded about 7,122 tons of foodgrains.

559. A sum of Rs. 5,31,471 was granted by way of Land Improvement and Takavi loans to the ryots during the year to help them in their agricultural operations. Financial assistance to agriculturists.

560. All possible encouragement was given to the ryots in general in the production of subsidiary food crops. Educative Films on Food Production and improved methods of agriculture were screened at important meetings and conferences.

(iii) Civil Supplies

561. The Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, the Cotton Textiles (Exports Control) Order, 1949, the Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order, 1948, and the Mysore Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, were continued to be in force in the State. The Cotton Textiles (Transmissio nby Post) Prohibition Order, 1951, was re-imposed with effect from 19th May 1951.

562. The three agencies, *viz.*, nominees, wholesale cloth dealers and retail cloth dealers, instituted in the State for movement of cloth from Mills to consumers continued to function with suitable margins of profits to each agency. Multi-purpose co-operative societies organized all over the State were licensed to deal in cloth in wholesale. Circle co-operative societies and other co-operative institutions

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

were liberally licensed as retail cloth dealers. There were 24 nominees, 420 wholesalers inclusive of 76 multi-purpose co-operative societies and more than 11,000 retailers doing cloth business in the State during the year.

563. Forty thousand two hundred and ninety bales of cloth were procured under allotment by the State nominees during the year. Consequent on the exports and free sales allowed to the Textile Mills by the Government of India, the supply of cloth to the State during the whole of previous year was only 34,118 bales. Since the Government of India directed the Textile Mills to make available for inland consumption 90 per cent of their packings with effect from April 1951 and later reduced the quantity allowed to Mills for free sale from one-third to one-fifth, there was improvement in the supply position of cloth during the year.

564. With a view to see that cloth reached the consumers in rural and urban parts easily, definite number of wholesalers were attached on population basis to each taluk to serve the needs of the area. The wholesalers are given uniform quotas and they are required to distribute whatever quantity they received to the retailers in their areas uniformly according to the quantitive limit fixed from time to time consistent with the supplies to the State. The retailers were permitted to purchase their quota of Local Mills as well as outside Mills cloth from any wholesaler in their respective districts.

565. Messrs. the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Calico Mills, the Mysore and Minerva Mills are running their retail showrooms and selling cloth to consumers in the State.

566. Forty-one wholesalers and 293 retailers, yarn licensees were current during the year. The basic allotment of yarn to the State was reduced from 1,484 to 1,000 bales per month from 1st January 1951.

567. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, continued to be in force during the year. The new cement plant at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, which was under repairs during the last quarter of the year 1950-51 was re-started in April 1951. The average monthly production of cement of the Bhadravati

Factory was about 6,000 tons. The Government of India allotted about 6,500 tons of cement per month to the State during the year besides making separate allotments for works connected with the "Grow More Food Scheme", construction of Refugee Quarters and other important industrial concerns, etc.

568. The distribution of control had been relaxed to permit the licensed cement stockists of Bangalore City and Civil Station Area including Bangalore North and South Taluks to sell cement without permits to the *bona fide* consumers of their localities up to 100 bags per person, per month, since 5th December 1951 and the licensed dealers in the remaining parts of the State to sell up to 50 bags per person since 29th November 1951.

569. The prices of cement had been reduced from time to time keeping the price of 'loose' cement stationary at Rs. 74-8-0 per ton, f.o.r. Broad gauge and Narrow gauge stations. There were 175 dealers at the close of the year licensed to deal both in local and Dalmia Brand cement.

570. The distribution of cement in the State was decentralised empowering the Deputy Commissioners, the Revenue Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars to issue permits for cement up to 100 bags, 20 bags and 10 bags, respectively. With the increased output of cement at the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Palace Department was exempted from the levy of centage on all sales of cement made to that department as in the case of other Government departments.

571. The Mysore Drug Control Act, 1950, dated 1st April 1950 continued to be in force. The Government of of India have extended the Drugs Act, 1940, to Mysore also for the protection and propagation of the purity of certain drugs.

572. The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948 remained in force during the year and it had a sobering effect upon the trade.

573. The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, continued to be in force during the year and on account of this, prices of scheduled articles kept steady.

574. In view of the continued and easy supply of kerosene oil in adequate quantities, all controls over

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

kerosene oil was removed from 17th October 1951 by repealing the Kerosene Control Order, 1948.

575. Prosecution proceedings were taken in 36 cases for violation of Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948. In 89 cases, licenses of retailers were cancelled The cloth quota of the 27 wholesale dealers was stopped and in respect of 84 cases warning was administered. The licenses of two wholesale dealers were also cancelled. In 483 cases, the retailers were either warned or their licenses suspended for a period ranging from one month to six months for violation of Cotton Textile Control Order, 1948.

576. Under the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, three persons were fined Rs. 50 each and to undergo simple imprisonment for a day.

577. The entire administrative expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 1·78 lakhs, while the receipts totalled to Rs. 7·04 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5·26 lakhs to Government.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

578. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasonwar is as follows :—

Districts	South-west Monsoon		North-west Monsoon		Totals	
	April 1951 to Sept. 1951	Average	Oct. 1951 to March 1952	Average	April 1951 to March 1952	Average
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Bangalore ...	24.2	21·9	6·0	9·1	30·2	31·0
Kolar ...	18·3	19·3	5·0	9·0	23·3	28·2
Tumkur ...	19·4	18·3	8·2	7·8	22·6	26·1
Mysore ...	20·6	19·4	7·1	9·7	27·7	29·0
Mandya ...	26·7	18·5	7·5	9·8	34·2	28·3
Hassan ...	32·8	28·7	4·2	10·0	37·0	38·7
Shimoga ...	48·8	49·4	6·0	7·6	54·8	57·0
Chikmagalur ...	67·4	63·2	7·4	10·3	74·8	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	17·3	15·4	4·7	6·6	22·0	22·0
State Total ...	29·2	27·1	5·7	8·8	34·9	35·9

579. The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st July 1951 to 30th June 1952) was 387·86 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District. The smallest total for the year was 4·0 inches gauged at Sarjapur in the Bangalore District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Agumbe in the Shimoga District where a rainfall of 18·92 inches was recorded on the 23rd July 1951.

(ii) Agriculture.

580. The Agricultural season for 1951-52 was generally very poor throughout the State and particularly in the low rain fall districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Distress conditions began to be noticed in all the districts

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

at the end of the year as a consequence of the poor monsoons in 1951. Except for Shimoga, the seasonal conditions were below normal in all the districts. Early rains in many regions were no doubt favourable but in all the districts, a long drought followed sowings. The crops were not generally in a condition to derive the benefit by the good rains that were received in the later half of the monsoon.

581. In Bangalore, the rain was less than normal. In areas where early rains were received, the crops were sown in season but on account of a long drought which prevailed in August, the sowings were affected. Although the yields were generally poorer than those of the previous year, they turned out to be not so bad as was expected in August.

582. In Chikmagalur, the season commenced brightly with good early rain for adequate preparation of land in July but droughty conditions followed and the rains in the later part of the monsoon were not distributed evenly enough for a normal crop.

583. In Chitaldrug, the early part of the monsoon was erratic and the *Mungar* (early season) crops were very unsatisfactory. The *Hingar* (late season) crop were more favourable. Molkalmuru recorded a rainfall of only 16·41 inches and this low rainfall affected crop yields to a very great extent.

584. *Hassan.*—Hassan had less than an average rainfall, and this affected the dry land crops.

585. *Kolar.*—Kolar had a very poor agricultural season. The rainfall was both inadequate and uneven, the eastern taluks receiving very poor rain. Generally, the pre-monsoonal showers were adequate for preparatory cultivation and timely sowings but as in many districts, the sowings were followed by a long drought, more prolonged than elsewhere and extending to nearly two months. The grain filling rains in late September were heavy but by then, the crops had suffered so badly that they could not benefit from the rains. The dry land crops were thoroughly disappointing.

586. *Mandya.*—In Mandya the rains commenced early, but failed in August following the sowings. The dry

land crops were below average but this was offset by a full reservoir at the head works of the Visvesvaraya Canal system and adequate supply of irrigation water for paddy and sugarcane and in some areas irrigated ragi.

587. *Mysore.*—Mysore District had a poor season. The early rains were inadequate and followed by an indifferent monsoon. Both the *Mungar* and the *Hingar* crops were less than the average.

588. *Shimoga.*—Shimoga fared a little better than all the other districts. The early showers were timely but post-sowing rains were meagre. Later rains were both timely and adequate and a fairly good crop of paddy was harvested. Groundnut on account of a poor sequence of rains, fared very badly.

589. *Tumkur.*—Tumkur also suffered on account of a poor agricultural season and the low rainfall taluks fared more badly resulting in distressing conditions with regard to water and fodder. Except under tanks and wells, the crop yields were generally very poor.

Agricultural prices.

590. As in the previous year, the foodgrain prices continued to be controlled and there was therefore no change. But in respect of other commodities, the prices continued to move upwards till February. From that period onwards, there was general recession of prices in the wholesale markets. By the end of the year, there was a slumpish inactivity in the grain and commodity markets. The fairly steep fall in prices, however, did not affect the retail market to any appreciable extent.

591. *Pulses.*—The prices of pulses fluctuated widely, varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 65 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per palla in the latter part of the year. Horsegram varied from Rs. 38 to Rs. 48 per palla. Bengalgram was controlled and locally it was sold at varying rates.

592. *Oilseeds.*—Gingelly was quoted at a price of Rs. 225 per 225 seers and the average showed round about Rs. 180 per 255 seers. Groundnut also was quoted at varying rates. Castor seed varied from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per unit of 165 lbs. and cotton seed was also sold at a varying price of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per unit of 25 lbs. in Bangalore Market.

593. *Sugar.*—Sugar was being sold at controlled rates.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS.

594. *Potatoes.*—Potatoes were sold at prices varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per unit of 31 maunds and a sudden rise of Rs. 210 to Rs. 230 during the months of June and July 1951. During the harvest season in September and October 1951, there was a sharp decline, the price varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 in the case of stock produced in Hassan Area.

595. *Cocoanut.*—The prices of cocoanuts varied from Rs. 215 to Rs. 310 per 1,000 nuts and retail price varied from 4 to 3 a rupee. The price of copra varied from Rs. 27 to Rs. 31 per maund of 25 lbs. At the end of the year, the price declined to about Rs. 100 per 1,000 cocoanuts.

596. *Cardamom.*—Varied from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 per maund.

597. *Pepper.*—The rate of pepper was varying from Rs. 120 to Rs. 140 per maund of 25 lbs. and Rs. 145 to Rs. 150 in the latter part of the year.

598. In Chikmagalur, the prices of oil seeds were low at the end of the year. Cotton also showed a downward tendency throughout the year in this district.

599. In Mysore, the prices were steady, but after the recession, the prices fell very steeply in all the groups and particularly in oil seeds.

600. In Shimoga market, which is the centre for arecanut, the prices which were ruling at about Rs. 50 for a long time dropped down to nearly Rs. 28, but there was a slight improvement later in the season.

Agricultural Education.

601. There were, as in the previous year, six departmental institutions imparting agricultural education.—4 at the pre-secondary, 1 at the post-secondary and 1 at collegiate level. The post-secondary Agricultural School imparting education in English and the Agricultural College, both at Hebbal continued to be outside the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Department.

602. There were 4 kannada agricultural schools at Chikkanahalli, Anekal, Somanahalli and Garudapalya. The response from the agricultural classes was very poor. As usual, S.K.V.D. Patasala attracted the largest number of pupils.

Plant Improvement

603. The Plant Breeding programme as in the previous year related to improvement of paddy, ragi, jowar,

cotton, groundnut, sugarcane, small millets like *haraka*, *navane*, *same*, etc.

604. *Paddy.*—The main items of work related to yield trials of Bangar kovi hybrids (S.705--Bangar kaddi X S. 661 —Coimbatore sanna); (2) six Kempa kovi hybrids (S. 67—Kembuthi (X S. 701—Coimbatore sanna); (3) eight Gavokovi hybrids (C.S. 199 Alur sanna X S. 661 Coimbatore sanna); (4) ten varieties of *kar* paddy (summer paddy),; (5) three punaji selections (rainfed paddy) (*b*) plant selection, (*c*) maintenance of type collections, (*d*) cultural trials, (*e*) manurial, plant pathological and entomological investigations.

605. These trials were conducted principally at the Paddy Breeding Station. A few selections were tried at Central Farm, Hebbal and Anandapurm Farm.

606. Among Kar paddy selections, H. 328 gave an yield of 3,050 lbs. per acre. Punagi selections under irrigated conditions proved no match to the standard varieties like Ratnachudi and Coimbatore sanna.

607. One hundred individual plant selections were made during the year. A few first generation Indo-Japonica crosses were under observation. New crosses were effected between S. 199 a fine irrigated paddy and Anklo 6—a Baroda strain suitable and getting popular as a rainfed paddy—the idea being to obtain a high yielding finer paddy than Anklo for rainfed paddy zones. New varieties and selections were obtained from districts as well as from Madras and Assam to add to the collections which already exceed 400 in number. Russian, Chinese and Ceylon varieties which were introduced some years ago were under observation for yield, suitability, etc.

608. *Ragi.*—The work on ragi during the year comprised of trials of (*a*) 4 varieties of *kar* ragi (early ragi selections), (*b*) 12 irrigation ragi selections, (*c*) nine hybrids, and (*d*) standard varieties in addition to maintenance and observation of type collections.

609. Among the *kar* ragis, E.S. 11 continued to be promising both for grain and straw yields. Among the standard varieties, R. 0870—a *hain* or late season ragi with violet closed spikes has given uniformly better yields during the past five years.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

610. As part of an All-India trial of hybrid maize from U.S.A. under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, preliminary field experiments were undertaken at Visvesvaraya Canal Farm.

Cotton.

611. *Upland Cottons.*—A comparative yield trial of 7 varieties of Mysore American cottons with Co. 4 from the neighbouring State of Madras showed that M. A. V. with a staple of 28 mm and ginning percentage of 35 per cent gave 1,241 lbs. per acre against 1,193 lbs. from Co. 4 with a staple of 27 mm and 35 per cent ginning outturn.

612. Among other lines that were being pursued for the improvement of cotton either by breeding new strains or introduction from other cotton stations were (1) studies of interspecific hybrids from Surat, (2) trial of Greek cottons, (3) trial of "Lakshmi" a fine cotton strain from Bombay, etc. Twenty selections were made among the interspecific hybrids. The Greek cottons, besides being low yielders compared to M.A.V. developed leaf diseases.

613. *Egyptian cotton.*—The best sowing months for Egyptian cotton were found to be October and November at V. C. Farm and May and June at Babbur Farm. Giza 7 and 12 had given higher yields than others and those were as good as M.A.V. yield, *viz.*, about 700 lbs. per acre.

614. *Medium staple cotton.*—A large percentage of cotton areas in Mysore State was sown to short and medium staple cottons although under the Cotton Expansion Scheme launched two years ago, the area under long staple was rapidly increasing. A fine medium staple cotton Selection 69 was evolved over two decades ago and it rapidly replaced short staples. But for various reasons and the introduction of good varieties from the neighbouring districts of Bombay, this variety was rapidly losing favour with the cultivators.

615. *Groundnuts.*—The scheme subsidised by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee was in its eighth and final year. Among the spreading types G. 0789 and G. 0127 had proved promising. In the Bunch early group G. 0553 and G. 1005 gave better results than either Spanish or TMU. 2.

Cocoanuts.

616. *Cocoanuts.*—The Cocoanut Nursery Scheme which was subsidised by the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee and which was till stationed at Arsikere, was transferred

to Hebbal at the end of the year. Of the 4,100 nuts planted in the previous year, nearly 70 per cent grew into quality seedlings and all of them were distributed. A scheme for the establishment of a Cocoanut Research Station in the State under the auspices of the Central Committee was under examination.

Sugarcane.

617. The Mysore Department of Agriculture had been in the forefront of sugarcane breeding for over three decades. Situated as it is in the sub-tropics the emphasis had all along been on the breeding of the thick canes for various soils and crop zones of the State. In addition to selection, hybridisation, etc., special methods like irradiation of buds to induce variation had been developed. The department had evolved a good number of varieties and one of them H.M. 320 was the mainstay of the large Sugar Factory at Mandya started about 20 years ago.

618. Out of about 43,500 acres of sugarcane in the State during the year, about 77 per cent were planted to improved varieties. In Mandya District, the predominant type is a factory cane like Co. 419, while in gur acres, H. M. 320 pattapatti, cheni and also Co. 419 were preferred.

619. Jaggery yield trials have revealed that all the early Mysore canes H.M. 320, 647, 661 and Coimbatore canes like Co. 417, 419, 423, 631 and 636 as also the I.C. canes numbering 82,634,201, etc., were suitable for jaggery.

Crop Improvement.

620. The main investigations in the division of agricultural chemistry related to the efficient use of phosphatic fertilisers for ragi, paddy, sugarcane and groundnut, the effect of increasing the doses of nitrogen and phosphorous on the yield of ragi and paddy, the influence of calcium and phosphorous on the yield and pod filling of groundnut and on the yield of paddy use of new fertilisers like liquid ammonia, and ammonium nitrate and the influence of trace elements like zinc, boron and copper on ragi and paddy yields. Other items of work which were initiated in the previous years like economic manuring of potatoes, optimum time of application of ammonium sulphate for paddy, associated growth of legumes and cereals (*akkadi*) etc., were continued. More than 25 surface and sub-surface soil samples from different parts of the State were collected for determining their baron and manganese contents as part

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS-

of a rough survey of micro nutrient status of the principal soil groups of the State.

621. Field trials for determining optimum depth for placement of phosphates of ragi and sugarcane were continued and extended to another crop—groundnut. While application of super had increased the yield of groundnut significantly, the response to different placements was insignificant as was to be expected from a legume like groundnut which could utilise phosphorous whether placed on the surface or 3 inches deep.

622. Experiments to study the effect of increasing nitrogen and phosphorous applications on the yield and composition of paddy were continued. A study of percentage increase both of grain and straw, the weight per earhead and the ratio of straw to grain as a result of doubling and trebling the manurial dosage, confirms the previous finding that phosphorous had a positive influence on grain formation and that its application at a proper period, *i.e.*, at planting and without increasing the dosage, better yields may be secured.

623. Groundnut is an important cash crop in the State and there was a good crop mainly in the district of Chitaldrug. Since it is a legume and considered as a " Self Fertilising " crop, the importance of adequate and balanced fertilisation was not well realised.

624. Trials conducted in the previous years to test the effect of calcium and phosphates on paddy were continued at the Paddy Breeding Stations, but the results were found insignificant except that for a slightly higher lime content in grains which came from the treated plants.

Soil Survey.

625. From October 1947 to December 1951, 238 villages with an area of 2·29 lakhs acres were surveyed under the Davangere Branch Channel, both in respect of existing and potential crop possibilities and suitability of areas for irrigation. An extent of 1·36 lakhs acres had been tentatively selected as suitable for irrigation by the Davangere Branch Channel from the Lakkavalli Reservoir.

Seed Multiplication and Distribution.

626. Twenty-five thousand six hundred pallas of paddy, 2,500 pallas of ragi and an equal quantity of jowar were procured for distribution. Nine hundred and thirty-two plots covering 2,400 acres were subsidised for seed

production and 24,000 pallas of seed paddy grown in the holdings under departmental supervision were procured by the Department by payment of a premium of 10 per cent over the market rate.

Entomological Investigations.

627. One of the most important items of work of the Division of Entomology of the Department related to the discovery for the first time in India, of the famous beneficial predator, *Cryptolæmus montrauzieri* Muls on mealy bugs which saved the citrus industry of California when introduced into that State from Australia in 1892. This beetle was noted in July 1951, swarming in late larval and pupal stages on mealy bugs infesting the ornamental plant Aracharia and later on the mealy bugs on guava and mango. The life history and host range of this beetle was studied in some detail. This discovery had aroused interest among citrus and coffee growers for controlling, pseudococcus and phenococcus species of mealy bugs on citrus and coffee and an initial supply of 500 larvæ and adults was made to an orchard in Tinnevelly District.

628. Another predator which was brought under study was a dark shining bug Geocoris tricolor Fabr. feeding on mealy bugs of cotton, citrus, guava, mango, etc. Experimental testing showed that these predators feed very actively on cotton aphids the red mite, *Tetranychus telarius* Linnae also.

629. The work on beneficial predators on crop pests which was taken up intensively only an year ago has already yielded important indications of great practical value in plant protection.

The biological studies relating to paddy grasshopper which were initiated in the previous years were continued.

630. Fundamental studies on the occurrence and incidence of several beneficial predators belonging to the family coccinallidæ chiefly, were taken up. These predators held out considerable promise for the control of several pernicious pests like-mealy bugs, scale insects, aphids, etc., infesting orchards, ornamental and food crops.

631. *Synonycha grandis* Thumb—an important natural enemy of the sugarcane aphid in some eastern countries was found in Bangalore on bamboo infested with wooly

aphis. Although wooly aphis is the natural host in nature, in the laboratory it was found on a number of species of aphids on groundnut, cotton, cowpea, lucerne, vegetables and orchards plants.

632. Tamarind seed is receiving increasing attention as a sizing material. Both on account of its wide application in industry and its use as a hog feed and in some areas, under scarcity conditions, as human food, a beginning was made to study the biology of the tamarind seed borer—*Sitophilus linearis* Herbst an indigenous weavil which causes great damage to tamarind seeds in store every year. By the time the larva of the borer completes its development little will be left of the tamarind seed except the seed coat and a mass of powder. Information of this borer was rather meagre and a detailed study of the insect had been taken up.

Agricultural College School and the Central Farm, Hebbal, Bangalore.

633. The strength of the College was 94. Most of the members of the teaching staff in the College were officers of the Agriculturl Department. They were part-time Lecturers in the College.

634. The collections of the Agricultural College Herbarium which was started last year includes plants collected by students and staff in the surroundings of Bangalore as well as other places.

635. The Botanic Garden which was started recently has a collection of important fruit trees and economic and medicinal plants. An apiary is attached to the garden.

636. The Central Farm is intended for practical training of the students of the Agricultural College and the school in field operations and for providing facilities to research sections for carrying on their field experiments.

Cotton Expansion.

637. Action was taken to step up cotton production by (1) increasing cotton acreage to at least the level at which it stood between 1911-1920, *viz.*, 1·25 lakhs acres, (2) evolution of suitable medium and long staple cottons with higher yield, longer staple, higher ginning outturn and fibre strength and resistance to disease; (3) increasing the area under long staple upland cottons in both cotton and other regions, (4) introducing long staple cotton to other districts where the prevalent soil is red, (5) encouraging

cotton growing under rrigation, and (6) by intensive fertilisation with inorganic manures.

638. The cotton seed distribution scheme sponsored and aided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, multiplication and distribution of varieties Sel. 69 (medium staple) and M.A.T. (long staple) which had already been evolved by the department was undertaken in a systematic manner. As a result of this scheme very good progress has been made in replacing inferior varieties. The area under improved cotton is increasing very rapidly on account of systematic distribution.

639. To improve the tempo of the drive to replace inferior cotton, improved cotton strains like Jayawant-Jayadhar, Laxmi, Co.4, B. 40 were purchased under depart mental auspices from the neighbouring Provinces of Bombay and Madras and issued for nearly 35,000 acres.

(iii) Sericulture.

640. Mysore filature raw silk registered a sudden drop from Rs. 43 in May 1951 to Rs. 33 in June 1951 and to Rs. 28 in August 1951. During the rest of the year, the price moved around Rs. 28. Even at this low rate, demand was very poor. Cocoon prices also dropped from Rs. 1-15-0 per lb. in April 1951 to Rs. 1-6-0 in June 1951 and Rs. 1-4-0 in March 1952 in consonance with the raw silk market. The prices that prevailed during the year were extremely low when compared with those of the previous year. **Market Conditions of Silk Industry**

641. The total area at the beginning of the year was 90,500 acres. High prices of cocoons and silk in the first quarter of the year brought about an increase in the area under mulberry to 1·1 lakh acres by the middle of June 1951. The total extent under mulberry at the end of the year was about 1·05 lakh acres. **Mulberry Cultivation.**

642. In Government Farms, 56 acres were cultivated with mulberry, of which 26 acres were irrigated and the balance rainfed. Two acres were planted newly on the Hill Station at Kemmangundi (K. R. Hills). **Government Mulberry Garden.**

643. The demand for basic seed of foreign races which helps to increase preparation of cross breed disease-free

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

layings was on the increase. A seed Cocoon Farm was sanctioned and 56 acres of land situated at Guduvanahalli in Devanhalli Taluk were granted. An electric irrigation pump was installed in the Government Silk Farm, Mallenahalli, Devanhalli Taluk.

644. The output of basic seed cocoons of foreign races during the year was 21·68 (23·48) lakhs. The Government Silk Farm, Kunigal, produced 4·34 (4·50) lakhs seed cocoons of the Mysore race. The foreign race superior quality seed cocoons that were harvested during the year was 1·53 (1·28) lakhs. The maximum yield for a hundred layings reached 29,500 cocoons on the Biligirirangan Hills and 26,000 (28,000) on the K. R. Hills. The average was 18,500 seed cocoons per 100 disease-free layings.

Seed campaign and seed supply.

645. The total area was 3,485 (3,338) acres in the "Mysore Seed Campaign" area. One hundred and forty-seven acres were newly planted in the Kunigal and Sugganahalli seed campaign area which accounts for the increase in the area under mulberry.

646. New irrigated gardens planted during 1950-51 in 200 acres in Kunigal, Thyamagondlu and Sugganahalli areas, helped to increase production of Mysore race seed cocoons during summer months.

647. The total number of disease-free layings prepared and distributed free of cost to seed rearers was 25·10 (23·62) lakhs. There were 4,380 (3,892) seed rearers during the year. The total output of Mysore seed cocoons was 53·10 (46) crores. The Sericultural Department of Madras State purchased a large quantity of seed cocoons. Surplus cocoons were sold for reeling. Seed campaign area was continued to be free from pebrine.

Production of foreign race seed cocoons.

648. The number of foreign race disease-free layings distributed free was 4·06 (5·08) lakhs. Due to the unfavourable weather conditions, there was a fall in the volume of rearings. The aggregate output of seed cocoons was 5·67 (6·80) crores. Owing to high temperature and low humidity, the average production per 100 layings during the year was 12,500 (15,000).

Hill Stations.

649. The two Hill Stations on the Biligirirangan Hills and Kemmangundi (K. R. Hills) prepared 30,187 (25,300) revitalised foreign race disease-free layings.

650. Failure of rains during the greater part of the year affected the mulberry gardens reducing the leaf production and curtailing rearing operations. The number of disease-free layings prepared and distributed by Government and aided grainages was 269·13 (211·06) lakhs. This production was the highest on record.

651. There were 22 (20) Government grainages during the year. Grainages were started at Santhemavathur (Kunigal Taluk) and Devanhalli, bringing the total number of Government grainages to 22. Government and aided grainages prepared and distributed during the year were 45 per cent of the entire demand as against 33 per cent during the previous year.

Silk price of Disease-free layings.

652. During April and May 1951, the sale price was Rs. 6 per 100 cross breed and Rs. 30 per 100 pure Mysore race disease-free layings. Consequent on low prices of reeling cocoons, the sale price was reduced in June 1951 to Rs. 5 and Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 cross breed and Mysore race disease-free layings, respectively.

Sericultural Education.

653. Training in mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing and grainage technique continued to be given in the Central Farms. Sixteen students received training during the year and 11 students completed the training. Of these, 5 students were scholars deputed by the Governments of Madhya Bharat, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Ceylon.

Assistance to sericulturists and propaganda.

654. One hundred cart-loads of green mulberry cuttings, 2,200 saplings, 1,500 seedlings and 1,500 grafts were supplied from the Government Farms free of cost to sericulturists for planting new gardens or replanting old gardens. The demand for the supply of groundnut cake powder as a manure for mulberry gardens at controlled rates was on the increase.

655. There were 61 propaganda outposts at important Sericultural Centres in the State. The staff attached to these outposts contacted sericulturists and reelers and endeavoured to teach and demonstrate improved scientific methods in mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing and silk reeling. The propaganda staff collected essential sericultural statistics, ascertained the needs of the sericulturists in respect of disease-free layings and mulberry cuttings and arranged supply.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

Silk Reeling.

656. Continuous depressing prices and poor demand harassed the reeling industry throughout the year. The reeling department of the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., which had suspended work for over a year re-started with 80 basins. Three factories of the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., T.-Narsipur, *viz.*, the Mysore, Chamarajanagar and the T.-Narsipur branches continued to work 400 basins. The other branches at Sidlaghatta, Mamballi, Kuderu and Santhemarahalli remained idle. The Kisan Silk Industries, Ltd., Melur, worked only 10 basins. The Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura, was closed in March 1952. Heavy unsold stocks, downward price trend, poor demand and in Joint Stock Concerns, want of working capital were the main causes for suspension of work. The aggregate production of filature raw silk for the year was 86,500 (63,929) pounds in spite of the adverse conditions prevailing against a production potential of 4 lakh pounds.

657. The over-all production of silk reeled in filatures and charkas was about 13·30 lakhs pounds as against 16 lakhs in the previous year. This reduction is attributed for inadequate and untimely rainfall.

658. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., T.-Narsipur, was assisted by the grant of a cash loan of Rs. 2 lakhs and a guaranteed produce loan of Rs. 8 lakhs through the Bank of Mysore, Ltd.

Sericultural Research, Channapatna.

659. Randomised Plot experiments on a combination of green manures with routine manures were planned in consultation with the Chief Investigator, Silkworm Nutrition, in the Bio-Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science. Of the 26 acres acquired under the Kanva Reservoir, six acres were prepared and planted to raise seedling stocks required for grafting. This work was commenced with the grant of Rs. 25,400 by the Central Silk Board.

660. The experiments on Silkworm Nutrition were continued at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. A technique for feeding worms with dissicated and powdered mulberry leaves under controlled conditions and the sandwich leaf method was evolved.

661. A programme of work for 1952-53 indicating definite lines of investigation has been drawn up by the

Investigator-in-charge of Experiments at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Sericultural Co-operation.

662. There were five Sericultural Co-operative Societies during the year. The Mysore Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society continued to assist weavers by purchase and sale of silk to members. The continued fall in prices limited the scope of work and caused heavy losses during the year.

Rural Development and Welfare Work.

663. Propaganda staff and Farm Officers devoted special attention to intensive development work in the selected areas. Chandrikes were stocked and hired to sericulturists in two Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in T.-Narsipur and Kunigal Taluks.

Cocoon markets.

664. There were three voluntary cocoon markets at Ramanagaram, Mellur (Sidlaghatta Taluk) and Santhemarahalli (Chamarajanagar Taluk) started with grants from the Central Silk Board. Sericulturists and silk reelers in Mellur and Santhemarahalli markets did not avail of the facilities. These two markets were closed in August 1951. The Ramanagaram market was more popular and served to standardise the work of other markets run by private enterprise in Ramanagaram.

665. Loans amounting to Rs. 3,250 were sanctioned to seven sericulturists.

666. The second meeting of the Mysore Silk Advisory Committee was held in May 1951 and twenty subjects were discussed at the meeting.

667. Eight development schemes calculated to help the development of the Sericultural Industry in the State and estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs were finalised and approved by the Indian Planning Commission. These schemes are programmed to be executed in two stages, the two-year and the five-year plan, the entire schemes being completed at the end of five years.

668. The Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Bill, 1952 was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in July 1952 Session and passed.

669. The department participated in the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore and the Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition held at Bangalore. Demonstrations in silkworm rearing and silk reeling with the improved cottage reeling

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

unit devised by the Government Silk Filature, Kanakapura, were given at these Exhibitions.

670. As the period of protection granted to the Sericultural Industry was due to expire at the end of the year 1951-52, the Indian Tariff Board (Indian Tariff Commission) investigated the conditions, the cost of production and other pertinent matters.

671. The Seminar on Silk Industry organised by the Department with the co-operation of the workers in all sectors of the industry was the first of its kind in India. This was held in Nandi in June 1951. The groups were presided over by eminent workers in the field and the Seminar focussed all experiences and helped to assess the prevailing conditions and formulate definite recommendations for improvement and co-ordination of the several sectors of the Silk Industry.

672. The Department of Sericulture became a member of the International Silk Association.

673. Three Cold Storages were constructed at the Central Farms at Chennapatna, Mugur and Sidlaghatta.

674. The total expenditure of the Department during the year under all heads was Rs. 5·17 (4·82) lakhs.

(iv) Department of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore.

675. The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory throughout the State during the year. Fodder and water were available in all the districts, except in Kolar district, where on account of failure of rains, the position with regard to fodder and water was somewhat difficult. The cost of fodder continued to be high.

Contagious diseases.

676. Rinderpest appeared to be less widely prevalent than during the previous year. There were 70 (81) outbreaks of rinderpest in the State excepting in Mandya and Mysore districts which were free from this infection. Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts recorded the largest number of outbreaks. Even in these districts only the taluks adjoining the Madras State were concerned, the infection being traced to the movement of the cattle from that State, where the disease was reported to be widely prevalent. As a result of prompt action taken

by the department by inoculating all the cattle, the disease was effectively checked from spreading into the State. Seventy thousand six hundred and sixty (243,102) inoculations and vaccinations were conducted against the disease. Blackquarter appeared to be more severe during the year than in the previous year. There were 12 (11) outbreaks pending attention at the commencement of the year. Two thousand two hundred and seven (2,217) outbreaks were registered and 2,109 (1,075) were attended during the year, protecting 333,681 (199,864) animals against the disease. There were 10 (9) outbreaks of *hæmorrhagic septicæmia* at the commencement of the year. Five hundred and twenty eight (511) were registered and 526 (504) were dealt with during the year protecting 110,115 (86,803) animals against the disease. Five hundred and thirty-two cases of anthrax were registered protecting 60,597 (42,139) cattle and sheep against the disease. One thousand two hundred and thirty-seven (1,142) cases of other contagious cases were registered and 1,207 (1,142) cases were combated during the year.

677. The total number of deaths of cattle from non-contagious diseases was 17,299 (19,138).

678. The quinquennial livestock census was held during May 1951. The census figures of 1951 reveal an increase of 20·7 per cent under total livestock over the figures of 1945.

679. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 206. There was one institution for nearly 18,127 heads of cattle in the State during the year. Though the demand for opening more dispensaries especially in rural areas continued to be on the increase and the public came forward with liberal donations for the construction of type design buildings for housing these useful institutions, only 12 veterinary dispensaries could be opened with the funds provided for the purpose in the budget grants of the year. Foundation stones were laid for four new dispensary buildings, while eight newly completed buildings were declared duly opened. The number of fresh cases treated was 739,777 (679,883), and the number of surgical operations done and castrations performed were 35,135 (35,541) and 108,066 (102,826) respectively.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

680. The Assistant Directors in the course of their tours, treated 1,288 (2,265) cases, conducted 3,239 (2,471) inoculations, castrated 160 (223) stud bulls and visited 770 (1,067) villages. They toured for 954 (1,165) days during the year.

681. Owing to the prevalence of cholera among human beings and rinderpest among cattle in the State, the gathering of cattle at the usual fairs was prohibited except in 88 (45) cattle fairs. Arrangements were made in all these fairs to open temporary dispensaries for providing veterinary aid to the cattle. Six lakhs thirty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty (507,190) heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered in the above fairs. The sale price per pair of bullocks ranged from Rs. 400 to Rs. 900 as against the normal prevailing rates of Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 a pair during the pre-war days.

682. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce the latter to rear better stocks, the organisers of the cattle fairs, Muzrai authorities, Rural Welfare Centres, District Boards and Municipalities distributed 6,362 (3,657) prizes to the best exhibits, in the selection of which necessary help and suggestions were offered by the staff of the department.

Rural Development Work.

683. The staff of the Veterinary Department paid 20,130 (16,591) visits to the villages, castrated 69,265 (65,538) scrub bulbs, rams and bucks, treated 128,640 (346,874) ailing cases and conducted 616,460 (428,230) inoculations and vaccinations against several contagious diseases. Thirty-six (89) stud bulls of different breeds were distributed free of cost under the "Free Bull" Scheme and 5 (8) of the premium bulls selected in the previous year were awarded the premia of Rs. 100 each on their completion of one year's period. Under these schemes, free bulls and the premia were awarded only to the custodians recommended by the respective District Development Committees. Under the same scheme, 2 (9) One Day Hobli Cattle Shows were also arranged by the Department in selected villages on the occasion of which medals and certificates aggregating to the value of Rs. 200 were distributed to the selected exhibits. Sixteen (40) stud ram and bucks, 2,666 fertile eggs, 18 (189) pullets and cockerels were

distributed in the selected villages. In addition to the above, 3 (22) breeding bulls were supplied to the Village Panchayets at subvention rates of Rs. 250 each. Intensive dosing was undertaken against liverfluke infestation and other parasitic disorders in all the centres started for the purpose and 78,638 (78,840) cattle and buffaloes were systematically dosed by the special staff employed under the scheme.

684. At the beginning of the year, there were 42 (53) State Stipendiaries studying in various classes in different Veterinary Colleges in India. Veterinary Education and Training.

685. The two main artificial insemination centres located at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, and Veterinary Hospital, Mysore, together with the sub-station located at the Veterinary Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore, continued to work during the year. During the year, 1,096 (775) animals were inseminated at Mysore and 2,752 (1,964) at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, including the Veterinary Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore. Artificial Insemination of Cattle.

686. Extensive experimental trials at long distance transportation of semen from pedigreed bulls from U. K. and its use for inseminating local cattle were tried. With the active collaboration of the Milk Marketing Board in U. K., which sponsored and financed the entire project, semen from pedigreed Jersey and Holstein bulls was imported into the State twice a week during the months of November and December of the year. Each consignment of freshly collected and processed semen suitably preserved in special containers was booked by air on the mornings of Mondays and Thursdays of the week for seven weeks and was received in Bombay the following afternoon. By a previous arrangement made with the Indian Airways, the consignment was despatched to Bangalore the next morning and was received at this end the same afternoon. It took nearly 54 hours for the semen to reach Bangalore. Fifteen such consignments were received. Each consignment on receipt was examined for viability and a portion of it despatched by train to Mysore City for being used on cross bred cattle there. It was found that semen especially from the Jersey bulls retained its viability for nearly 72 hours after its receipt in Bangalore, while that of the

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

Holstein bulls was found inactive within 48 hours generally. Altogether 441 cows, mostly cross bred which were found in large numbers in Bangalore and Mysore were inseminated with imported semen.

Veterinary Institutions in the State.

687. There were 205 (193) Veterinary institutions in the State.

Amrith Mahal Section.

688. The strength of the herds at the beginning of the year was 851 (891). During the year, there were 119 (179) births and 89 (104) deaths. The percentage of birth-rate over the cows of calf bearing age was 25·9 (31·2) and the death-rate over the average strength of cattle was 10·4 (11·67). Consequent on the abolition of the ranching system four new farms at Hebbanaghatta, Birur, Kynodu and Ulavarthy were opened during the year.

689. The amount pending collection at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,29,665 (Rs. 2,23,396). The demand for the year under all heads was Rs. 65,741 (Rs. 69,775) making a total demand of Rs. 2,95,407 (Rs. 2,93,171). The collection during the year was Rs. 58,946 (Rs. 63,505), leaving a balance of Rs. 2,36,461 (Rs. 2,23,396) at the close of the year. The heavy arrears was partly due to the inability of the lessees to pay their gram gutta as a result of adverse seasonal conditions and partly to the fact that since a major area of the Kavals was transferred from the Department to the Revenue Department.

Aided Cattle Breeders' Scheme.

690. The Aided Cattle Breeders' Scheme was implemented over 17 years ago with the object of improving the cattle wealth of the State by encouraging private breeders. There were six Cattle Breeders under the scheme with a strength of 786 (762) animals at the beginning of the year.

Fishery Section.

691. *Development and Scientific work*:—Fishery conservation measures, as usual, were enforced during the year in the three divisions comprising Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar Districts. The destructive methods of poisoning and use of explosives to catch fish by the local fishermen were largely prevented through the vigilance of the watchers and other staff of the section. The use of basket traps and other fixed machines to catch fish was prohibited. Unauthorised fishing offenders were prosecuted and punished. The exploration of breeding places of

important food fishes like Labeo sp. and O Marulius, etc., and the stocking them in fallow waters were intensified. After multiplying the number, they were released to the several tanks and rivers. Two thousand Etroplus were imported into the State from Mangalore. Two hundred fish fingerlings of Labeo sp. were released to the Hessarghatta Reservoir as there are great possibilities of improving the fishery wealth at the place. Ten Catala fish of one foot in size were introduced into Krishnaraja Sagar as that variety was not found in the reservoir. Catala fish released were those transported from the Hydro Biological Station, Kilpauk, Madras, and grown at the Markandeya pond.

692. Fishing was permitted only under licence or lease of fishing right. Three thousand, one hundred and one (3,755) fishing licences were issued and 265 (242) tanks and 275 (258) miles of water channels were leased out realising a revenue of Rs. 31,669 (Rs. 36,050). Exploitation.

(v) The Serum Institute.

693. The Mysore Serum Institute, Hebbal, with its completion of 25 years of service in the manufacture of Veterinary Biologicals to meet the needs of the State and those of the Neighbouring States, is one of the pioneer Institutes in India in the field of eradication of infectious and contagious diseases among the livestock. In recent years, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been extending considerable assistance and help for undertaking certain fundamental and applied researches concerning the livestock wealth.

694. The research section attached to the institute continued the investigation of various problems connected with diseases of livestock, besides undertaking the laboratory examination of all pathological materials received from the different Veterinary Institutions in the State. Preparation of anti-rabic vaccine for animals and urine harmone was continued to be undertaken in the research section. Research Section.

695. Production of vaccine against ranikhet disease was continued and the eight sub-centres were supplied with adequate quantities of the vaccine to undertake State-wide vaccinations against ranikhet disease. During the year, 235 000 doses of vaccine were prepared of which 234,000 Ranikhet Vaccine production.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

doses were used at the different sub-centres and 50,000 doses were used for protecting the birds brought at the laboratory.

Anthrax Saponin Vaccine.

696. Towards the end of the previous year, production of Anthrax Saponin Vaccine was commenced on a commercial scale. The vaccine was supplied to Travancore-Cochin during the year. By the sale of Anthrax Vaccine, a sum of Rs. 9,508 was realised.

697. Anti-rabic Vaccine issued from the institute continued to be in great demand during the year. Four hundred and eighteen dogs, 173 cattle, 1 pig, 1 sheep, 1 goose and two ponies were treated with vaccine issued from the institute. Specimens of brain tissues suspected for rabies were also examined. Ninety-eight such samples were examined of which 20 were positive for rabies and 78 were negative.

Receipts and Expenditure

698. The total expenditure for the year including all items amounted to Rs. 1,60,334. The revenue realised by the sale of biologicals and done animals (inclusive of sales-tax) amounted to Rs. 2,26,430.

(vi) Government Grass, Stud, Poultry and Dairy Farms, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.

699. The seasonal conditions were generally satisfactory during the year. The total rainfall varied in different parts of the farm. The Grass Farm was primarily concerned in growing and supplying fodder and foodgrains to the several units or sections on the farm and the farm labourers, respectively. A total quantity of 512 tons of hay was produced of which 216 tons were sold to the Military Farm, Hebbal, and the rest was fed to the livestock maintained on the farm.

700. Ragi and fodder jola were grown, as usual, in an area of about 123 acres.

Pony Breeding Unit.

701. The year opened with 1 (1) stallion, 27 (24) brood mares and 52 (46) young stock. The Irish Connemara (stallion) "Silver King" nine years old, continued to be in good condition.

Remount Breeding Section.

702. The year opened with 6 (5) stallions, 18 (18) brood mares and 37 (50) young stock. The year opened with six stallions. One English thorough bred Chestnut

stallion "Pylani" was presented to the farm by the Raja of Bobbili during the year.

Dry cattle Farm.

703. During the year, 91 (108) cows and 40 (42) she-buffaloes were admitted, while 94 (144) cows and 56 (64) she-buffaloes were discharged and 13 (30) cows and 4 (14) she-buffaloes died as a result of old age and debility. The year closed with 57 (73) cows and 12 (29) she-buffaloes.

Health of dry cattle.

704. All the animals of the Dry Cattle Farm were free from contagious diseases during the early part of the year. But at the later part, there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease and timely precautions were taken to check its further spread.

Sheep Farm.

705. Consequent upon the abolition of several sheep farms in the State, a central farm was started at Hessarghatta where proper facilities were available for the purpose. Both the mutton (Bannur breed) and the Hassan (so called woolly) breed of Mysore were continued to be maintained together with the cross bred merinos of the Department.

Poultry Farm

706. At the beginning of the year there were 1,443 (1,175) birds of white Leg Horn, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leg Horn breeds. A total of 323 day old chicks comprising 74 White Leg Horn, 109 Rhode Island Red, 105 Light Sussex and 35 Brown Leg Horn breeds were imported from England by air. Fifty-four New Hampshire day old chicks were purchased from Spicer College, Poona. At the close of the year, there were 1,786 (1,443) of various breeds on the farm.

707. On an average 650 (400) layers were maintained in the farm throughout the year, which produced 89,356 (50,071) eggs made up of 63,571 (28,538) infertiles, 23,015 (18,486) fertile and the remaining 2,745 (3,047) broken eggs. The broken eggs were utilised for feeding the chicks. The average production per bird worked out to 137 (125) eggs per annum. Seven thousand, eight hundred and eight (6,034) fertile eggs were set for incubation and 3,892 (2,734) chicks were produced out of them. A total of 63,471 (28,096) table eggs were sold to the general public mostly in Bangalore. One thousand, two hundred and eighty-nine birds and

15,207 (12,452) fertile eggs were sold to the public throughout the State for grading up the local stock.

708. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm was Rs. 32,533 (Rs. 28,470) excluding sales-tax and Rs. 38,544 (Rs. 30,027), respectively.

709. *Milk cum Bull Farm.*—The farm consisted of three breeds of cattle.

Milk.

710. During the year, the total quantity of milk yielded by the cows was 64,063 (67,772) lbs. and by the she-buffaloes 66,817 (47,830) lbs. Nine hundred and three pounds of cows milk and 621 (381) lbs. of buffalo colostrum were also produced on the farm and supplied to the poultry farm free of cost for feeding the chicks. The rest of the milk was supplied to the tender contractor.

711. By the sale of milk, a sum of Rs. 32,264 (Rs. 25,215) was realised.

712. *Kunigal Stud Farm.*—The following statement shows the number of stallions at Kunigal Stud Farm on 1st April 1952:—

Sl. No.	Name of stallion	Breed	Estimated Amount
			Rs.
1	Kimberley ...	Thorough Breed ...	35,396
2	Kotky ...	English ...	2,400
3	Monocle ...	Do ...	2,000
4	Deerban ...	Arab ...	500
5	Willoughton* ...	Thorough Breed ...	...

*(Private stallion kept under certain conditions).

713. During the year, 60 lambs were born and 50 sheep were either sold or died leaving 122 sheep at the close of the year.

714. The total expenditure of the farm under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,29,495 (Rs. 1,00,752) and the revenue realised was Rs. 1,19,344 (Rs. 80,792).

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

715. The following statement indicates the progress made by the co-operative movement in the State during the year :—

Particulars	*1950-51*	*1951-52*	*Increase or decrease.*
1. Number of Co-operative Societies.	5,190	5,170	— 20
2. Number of members	5,01,231	5,48,748	+ 47,517
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Paid-up share capital	1,38,74,272	1,46,12,274	+ 7,38,002
4. Deposits held ...	2,44,98,143	2,05,84,326	— 9,13,817
5. (*a*) Loans from Central Financing Institutions excluding Land Mortgage Bank ...	1,21,11,052	1,31,47,934	+10,36,882
(*b*) Debentures *re*: Land Mortgage Bank ...	70,99,400	1,00,99,400	+30,00,000
6. Loans from Government (Primary) Central and Urban	12,13,623	14,04,397	+ 1,90,774
7. Reserve Fund ...	54,53,138	59,21,511	+ 4,68,373
8. Other Funds ...	16,43,208	19,24,237	+ 2,81,029
9. Total Working Capital	6,24,70,904	6,94,57,124	+69,85,869
10. Net profits ...	18,54,857	13,48,677	— 5,06,180
11. Total turnover ...	56,22,50,246	50,32,89,599	—5,89,60,647
12. Loans issued during the year ...	2,34,23,311	2,54,67,531	+20,44,220
13. Loans recovered during the year ...	1,73,97,302	2,07,56,849	+33,59,547
14. Loans outstanding at the end of the year	3,95,28,457	4,40,29,327	+45,00,870
15. Loans overdue at the end of the year ...	52,11,926	50,10,120	— 2,01,806

716. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore City Division, continued to be in charge of the scheme of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. He was also in additional charge of the duties of the Chief Auditor for Multi-purpose Co-operative Secieties from 17th February 1952 till the end of the year.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

717. There were 5,170 (5,190) societies at the end of the year. The number of members of all the societies at the end of the year was 5,48,748 (5,01,231).

Working Capital.

718. The total working capital of all the societies amounted to Rs. 6,94,57,124 as against Rs. 6,24,70,904 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 69,85,869 during the year.

Deposits.

719. A sum of Rs. 5,84,91,920 (Rs. 6,37,21,879) was attracted by way of deposits and a sum of Rs. 5,94,05,737 (Rs. 6,18,79,583) was returned during the year. Deposits held at the end of the year aggregated to Rs. 2,05,84,326 (Rs. 2,44,98,143). The deposits form 29·5 (31·0) per cent of the working capital of all the societies.

Reserve Fund.

720. The reserve fund of all classes of societies amounted to Rs. 59,21,511 (Rs. 54,53,138) the increase being Rs. 4,68,373. The reserve fund forms 41·09 (39·7) per cent of the paid-up share capital at the end of the year.

721. Loans were issued by the societies to their members for various purposes, Rs. 79,55,400 (Rs. 75,54,600) for productive purposes, Rs. 52,18,650 (Rs. 44,16,830) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 25,45,966 (Rs. 24,38,452) for maintenance charges, Rs. 24,84,350 (Rs. 22,73,420) for the construction, purchase and repairs of houses, Rs. 14,50,240 (Rs. 18,45,250) for payment of land revenue and miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 26,60,671 (Rs. 25,53,436) for other non-productive purposes and Rs. 31,52,254 (Rs. 29,41,323) for trade purposes. The total loans issued during the year amounted to Rs. 2,54,67,531 (Rs. 1,24,23,311).

722. A sum of Rs. 1,05,451 (Rs. 1,24,300) was overdue in respect of the loans due to Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies and a sum of Rs. 49,599 (Rs. 9,404) was overdue in respect of loans due to the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank from the Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies. The loans overdue in respect of all types of societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 50,10,120 (Rs. 52,11,926). The net profits earned by all the societies amounted to Rs. 13,48,677 (Rs. 18,54,857).

723. There were at the end of the year, four Central Banks, *viz.*, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City, the Shimoga District

Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Shimoga, the Mysore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Mysore, and the Kadur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Chikmagalur. All the three District Central Banks were dormant for over a decade. The question of opening the branches of the Apex Bank or starting District Co-operative Banks at District level to function as immediate supervising agency in matters of rural credit was examined in all its bearing according to the directions from the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

724. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City, is the pivot of Co-operative Finance in the State and is the sole agency for the grant of short and intermediate term credits to the Primary Co-operative Societies. Financing marketing operations by Primary Societies was also being undertaken by the Bank. True to its policy of progressively converting itself into a pure federation of societies, the Bank is reducing the number of individual share-holders and affiliating more number of primary societies. The membership of affiliated societies to the Bank increased from 1,999 to 2,139 and that of individuals decreased from 211 to 209. With a view to secure expert opinion and advice on the Board of Management, rule 38 of the Rules under Mysore Co-operative Societies Act governing the constitution of the Board was amended. The loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 42,84,055 (Rs. 41,07,072). The increase in the number of loans outstanding during the year was due to the grant of loans to Marketing and other credit societies. The fluid resources of the Bank at the end of the year was Rs. 6,17,681 as against an aggregate deposit of Rs. 50,79,221 due by the Bank at the end of the year. The question of improving the resources of the Bank and starting branches in District Headquarters was under consideration. The two branches, one at Shimoga and another at Mysore, were closed as they did not attract good business.

Agricultural Primary Societies.

725. The number of these societies was 4,075 (4,125) (excluding the 80 Land Mortgage Societies and one Land Mortgage Bank). Of these, 2,582 were ordinary credit societies and 1,434 purchase and sale societies (inclusive of 827 Rural Development Multi-purpose Co-operative

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

Societies), 11 production and sales societies, 21 production *cum* co-operative farming societies and 25 grain banks. The membership of all these Agricultural Class Co-operative Societies rose from 288,581 to 3,17,156. The paid up share capital increased from Rs. 51,27,530 to Rs. 53,41,711 and the working capital from Rs. 1,02,49,100 to Rs. 1,21,28,809, respectively. The Reserve Fund was Rs. 21,15,877. They held deposits to the extent of Rs. 22,45,843 (Rs. 19,15,603). They issued loans amounting to Rs. 56,26,515 (Rs. 40,45,588) and recovered Rs. 43,96,163 (Rs. 36,78,804). The overdue loans amounted to Rs. 9,74,774 (Rs. 11,50,600).

Marketing Societies.

726. There were 84 (88) Marketing Co-operative Societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 12,429 (13,663), a share capital of Rs. 3,06,635 (Rs. 3,57,862) and their total working capital amounted to Rs. 28,17,685 (Rs. 35,64,256). Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 68,835 (Rs. 87,802).

727. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, has been popular among the societies. It is serving as a direct link between the Producers' Societies on the one hand and the Consumers' Societies on the other. The Society is dealing in the sale of coffee seeds, iron implements, soaps and other products supplied by the Government Industrial Concerns and also the products of the Industrial and Marketing Co-operative Societies in the State. The total turnover during the year amounted to Rs. 39,39,976. It sold coffee seeds worth Rs. 15,03,684 (Rs. 13,28,667). It imported large quantities of pulses and sold them to the Consumers' Societies in the State.

728. The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga, was functioning as the chief Areca Marketing Co-operative Society in the State. Its turnover amounted to Rs. 4,01,11,426 and earned a net profit of Rs. 10,410 during the year.

The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bangalore.

729. The membership of the Bank at the end of the year was 359 (214 individuals, 65 ordinary societies and 80 Primary Land Mortgage Societies) as against 354 (213, 62 and 79, respectively), at the end of the previous year. It has a share capital of Rs. 6,50,700 (Rs. 5,55,200). Its reserve fund and the total working capital amounted to Rs. 1,15,277

(Rs. 1,12,570) and Rs. 1,09,03,276 (Rs. 84,42,754), respectively. In accordance with the directions from the Reserve Bank of India, the Bank has constituted a Debenture Redemption Fund analogous to Sinking Fund and contributions amounting to Rs. 4,58,900 were made in respect of this fund.

730. Out of 1,412 applications for loans totalling Rs. 41,01,138, 931 cases for Rs. 26,69,496 were finally disposed of leaving 481 applications for Rs. 14,31,642 pending disposal at the end of the year. Six hundred and sixty-one loan applications for Rs. 18,49,275 were sanctioned during the year.

731. The total debenture borrowings of the bank at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 70,99,400. A fresh series of debenture was floated during the year for Rs. 30 lakhs at 4 per cent which was fully subscribed.

Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.

732. The scheme of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies is part and parcel of the new Rural Development set up for the emancipation of the rural folk. There were at the end of the year 82 Taluk and 745 Circle Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. They had an aggregate membership of 1,90,259, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 31,00,734, deposits of Rs. 6,26,438 and a total working capital of Rs. 40,05,828. The total turnover amounted to Rs. 7,79,25,763 and the net profits earned amounted to Rs. 6,94,656. The success of these societies was due mainly to the several concessions granted by Government, besides the keen interest evinced by the people in the scheme.

Co-operative Farming.

733. With a view to step up food production on co-operative lines, several concessions to the Co-operative Farming Societies, like release of large tracts of cultivable Government waste lands, waiving the lease amount in the initial stages, permitting Officers of Revenue, Co-operative and Agricultural Departments to serve as *ex-officio* Directors and permitting colonists to get free of cost building materials from the forests, were given. There were 21 Co-operative Farming Societies with a membership of 1,115 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 36,147 at the end of the year. Inclusive of the Government subventions, their working capital amounted to Rs. 1,59,510. Loans to the extent of Rs. 36,414 were advanced during the year to the

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

needy members for the purchase of bullocks and other live-stock, seeds and manures, foodgrains and other necessities. Lands to the extent of nearly 3,378 acres were under cultivation and the value of the total yield amounted to Rs. 90,250. They earned a net profit of Rs. 11,341 during the year.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

734. The number of societies at the end of the year was 1,002 (973). Their membership aggregated to 1,95,555 and they had a paid up share capital of Rs. 70,45,065 and a deposit of Rs. 1,49,46,470, reserve fund and other funds of Rs. 44,88,751 and a total working capital of Rs. 2,94,28,082. Their working has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 10,07,473 (Rs. 8,39,762).

House Building Co-operative Societies.

735. There were 101 societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 8,771; their paid up share capital was Rs. 5,37,335 and their working capital amounted to Rs. 35,71,748. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 9,54,876. About 1,660 houses were constructed so far. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 19,642.

The Mysore Provincial House Building Corporation.

736. The Corporation was started in August 1950 with the object of concerting several measures not only for undertaking construction of houses but also for financing the housing enterprise through affiliated Primary House Building Co-operative Societies. It had a membership of 321 consisting of 45 individuals and 276 societies, with a paid up share capital of Rs. 68,144 and a total working capital of Rs. 5,83,809. To supplement its working funds, Government have advanced a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs. The Corporation advanced house building loans of Rs. 1,04,479. The construction of houses suited to the needs of the middle and lower middle classes people formed one of the major activities of the Corporation during the year.

Employees' Societies.

737. The number of this class of societies was 196. They had a membership of 40,774 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 8,15,342. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 23,27,040. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,05,068. They effected purchases of consumers goods to the extent of Rs. 75,03,300 and the sales amounted to Rs. 78,12,028. These institutions continued to render valuable services to their members by undertaking distribution of rationed and other articles.

738. There were 40 Ladies' Societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 2,618, a share capital of Rs. 37,424 and a total working capital amounting to Rs. 84,126. They effected purchases to the extent of Rs. 7,20,219 and their total turnover was Rs. 13,51,070 resulting in a net profit of Rs. 2,808. Ladies' Societies.

739. There were 29 Co-operative Societies Milk Supply Unions inclusive of the Feeder Unions at the end of the year. They had a membership of 2,018 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 30,330. Their total working capital amounted to Rs. 1,40,550. They supplied milk of the value of Rs. 4,67,871 earning a net profit of Rs. 7,372 during the year. Milk Societies.

740. Two hundred and thirty-eight societies were under liquidation at the beginning of the year. Sixteen societies were placed under liquidation thus bringing the total to 254. The number of liquidated societies at the end of the year was 248 (238).

741. The committee of management of twenty-two societies were superseded during the year.

742. The new rules under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948 which came into force from 1st September 1952, were published. Acts and Rules.

743. The 28th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held during May 1952 at Hassan under the auspices of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute. The institute organised training classes at Bangalore and Mysore for the purpose of training the personnel required for the management of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and other Co-operative Societies. The Institute has been publishing "Mysore Sahakara Patrike" a weekly journal on co-operation which has a wide circulation among co-operative societies.

744. The International Co-operators' Day was celebrated throughout the State on the first Saturday of November 1951.

745. The Standing Committee for Rural Development and Co-operation continued to function during the year.

746. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies continued to be the Commissioner for Local Self-Government also during the year with a view to co-ordinate effectively the activities of both the departments.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

(viii) Forests.

747. The total area of State Forests and Plantations, Reserved Lands Village and Minor Forests at the close of the year was 4,703·88 square miles made up of the following:—

	Square Miles.
State Forests and Plantations ...	3,889·49
Reserves under Section 35 (iii) ...	83·73
Reserves under Section 4 ...	127·84
Minor Forests ...	407·57
Other lands under departmental management	105·31
Village Forests	88·62
Revenue Plantations	1·32
Total ...	4,703·88

748. On account of the clamour by the landless ryots and particularly from the Adikarnatakas, an area of 1,567 acres 7 guntas out of the State Forests of Bangalore District was ordered to be disafforested. In addition, 50 acres out of Hirebetta Reserve in Madhugiri Range and 17 acres 27 guntas of Pandithanahalli Plantation in Tumkur Range were also ordered to be disafforested. An area of 100 acres out of Minchikal State Forest in Tumkur Range was disafforested.

749. Seven miles and four furlongs of Hutridurga Forest in Kunigal Range were cut during the year.

Demarcation.

750. Survey work was carried out over an area of 48·50 square miles involving the survey of State Forests, Minor Forests, Plantations, Gomal lands, disafforested and cultivated areas, boundary survey in State Forests, and rectification of errors between State Forests and adjoining lands. The large areas of encroachments under non-alienation scheme in Bangalore District, survey of areas released for cultivation in Aspatre Kaval, Mysore District (2,967 acres), for co-operative farming and 8,400 acres released for Flax cultivation in favour of Jayasree Textiles, Ltd., in Hunsur Range were surveyed and demarcated.

Natura Regeneration.

751. The exploitation of the forests was strictly according to the sanctioned working plans and schemes.

752. The natural regeneration in the evergreen zone of dhuma, balagi, mango and halmaddi was good. In the deciduous forests, there was a prolific regeneration of Jambe. Sandal natural regeneration was good in all the areas.

753. Artificial regeneration was resorted to in deciduous and dry zones where natural regeneration was generally poor.

Artificial Regeneration.

754. As usual, nurseries were maintained in all the Ranges not only to raise planting materials required for the departmental afforestation works but also for the supply of plants to other departments, local bodies, and the public for plantings on occasions like Vanamahotsava His Highness's Birthday, etc. In such of the divisions where it was felt that the existing nurseries were not adequate to meet the local demand during the planting season the existing nurseries were extended or fresh ones opened where there were none.

Nurseries.

755. In connection with Vanamahotsava celebrations, nearly 4 lakhs of seedlings and plants were supplied to the public and other departments from the several divisions.

Exploitation of Timber.

756. Five lakhs sixty-six thousand three hundred and thirty cubic feet of timber logs, 3,613 poles, 4,954 balagi poles and 23,731 teak ballies were collected through the Government Agency. A fresh contract was entered into with the Kolar Gold Fields for the supply of several varieties of timber. The supply of treated sleepers to the Railways and balagi poles to the Electrical Department was made during the year.

757. The demands of the public for timber were catered by means of periodical auction sales as well as retail sales at schedule or concessional rates. The department continued to meet the requirements of the sister departments and foster several major industries, Government and private, by supplying raw materials.

758. Government were pleased to grant timber at concessional rates to several institutions for the construction of buildings intended for the benefit of the public. The concessions generally granted were the waiving of 5 per cent surcharge and 33⅓ per cent selection charges. In some cases, even the retail rates were cut by suitable percentages from 10 to 20 per cent.

Sandalwood.

759. Three thousand and ninety-two tons of rough sandal wood were collected and carted to the several koties. One thousand six hundred and twenty-seven tons of good wood were prepared. Eight hundred and ninety-three tons were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories. The Coorg

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

auction sales having secured post bids, were cancelled by that Government. Tirupattur and Satyamangalam sales reflected a fall in prices got for sandalwood. The rate of commission to the agencies for the sale of Mysore Sandalwood was reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent during the year. The import by *bona fide* manufacturers of agarabathi of foreign chips and spent dust in reasonable quantities were allowed during the year.

760. Timber and other forest produce were removed under rights and privileges sanctioned at the time of settlement under M.R.P. Rules and rules for the grant of building materials in case of accidental fires and for the construction of dwelling houses by the deserving poor.

Protection from cattle.

761. Free grazing of cattle was permitted in all the State Forests, plantations, and areas where regeneration operations were carried out were closed for grazing to prevent damage by trampling. Rights to cut and remove grass from these reserved and protected areas were auctioned.

762. Due to scarcity of fodder in Madadakere and Hosadurga parts on account of failure of rains, cutting and removal of karada grass free of cost by the villagers in these parts from Lakkihalli State Forest was permitted. The revenue realised during the year by disposal of right of collection and removal of grass from protected and reserved areas by the sale of right of collection of daily grazing fees at frontier toll gates and by issue of prepaid licenses to foreign and nomadic cattle was Rs. 28,122.

763. The forest department continued to be the supplier of the very important raw material, *viz.*, fuel and charcoal. As in previous years, several fuel coupes were reserved for civilian consumption in Bangalore.

Forest Research Laboratory.

764. The three different sections in the Laboratory continued to function as before, but the Forest Chemist was designated as the Chief Research Officer in order that he may arrange for the periodical meetings of the several sectional officers and co-ordinate the work in the three sections of the Laboratory.

Elephants.

765. The usual staff for scaring away wild elephants from cultivated fields was maintained in Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore Districts.

766. A miniature khedda on pit system was arranged for capturing wild tuskers, as the present number of tuskers

in the department was insufficient to carry out the operations. Two young tuskers were captured in Biligirirangan Temple Forests.

767. There were 53 elephants and 2 calves at the end of the year. Without prejudice to the departmental operations, the elephants were hired out to the Modern Theatres, Ltd., Salem, to shoot one of their pictures "The jungle" and to the Hollywood Television Co., headed by Mr. Frank Ferin & Co., for shooting their picture "Ganga Ram".

Shikars.

768. Shikar camps were arranged for His Highness the Maharaja, the Chief Commandant, Indian Army, His Excellency the Governor of Madras and His Highness the Maharaja of Bundi. Tiger shikars were arranged for His Excellency the Governor of Madras and His Highness the Maharaja.

Kumbi Settlement.

769. There were 291 families with a population of 1,677. The settlers rendered useful service to the department in clearing lines, raising plantations and conducting cultural operations.

770. Other wild tribes, sholigars, kurbars and banjars continued to live in the forests.

Lease of Forest lands.

771. The lease for cultivation of cardamom in all the blocks (140 acres 11 guntas) in Bisle Forest, Hassan District, and in the Mudigere Range of Chickmagalur District (182 acres) was continued during the year.

Forest offences.

772. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 271. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen cases were added on during the year and with the disposal of 1,894 cases, 291 cases were pending at the close of the year. The total amount of compensation realised was Rs. 74,202.

773. With a view to preserve the fauna and flora of the land and to prevent the extinction of the species which are depleting, the Government of India have constituted a Central Board of Wild Life, with His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore as the Chairman and the Chief Conservator of Forests, as one of the members. To co-ordinate with the Central Committee, a sub-committee was proposed to be formed in the State, with the Chief Minister as Chairman. One of the recommendations of the advisory committee is to form a National Park, to protect, conserve and control wild life, and action was being

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

taken to form a National Park in the State over an extent of about 120 square miles including the present Venugopal Wild Life Park and the Game Sanctuary. In order to further popularise the Game Sanctuary and to attract foreign tourists in great numbers, a modern up-to-date hotel at Bandipur at an estimated cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs was proposed to be established.

774. The total revenue of the Department was Rs. 93,31,820 (Rs. 1,28,98,800). The main cause for the fall in the forest revenue during the year is attributed to the less receipts due to the slump in the sale of sandal oil owing to adverse market conditions for the commodity in the Continents.

(ix) Marketing Department.

775. During the year 62,307 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 74,602 units of weights and measures in the previous year. Of these, 59,265 (70,127) units of weights and measures were certified for correctness.

776. A sum of Rs. 7,645 (Rs. 6,900) was realised as testing fee.

777. A total number of 5,255 (9,152) units of weights and measures of different denominations valued at Rs. 8,018 (Rs. 9,240) were sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures in the State.

778. One hundred and sixty (167) cases for having used false and uncertified weights and measures were launched and of these, 154 cases ended in conviction, 3 were acquitted and 3 were withdrawn. A sum of Rs. 1,546 was realised as fines as against Rs. 2,480 in the previous year.

779. The regulated market at Tiptur for coconuts, copra, jaggery and seegu continued to work satisfactorily. The various commodities auctioned in the market during the year were :—

Copra	...	5,44,370 mds. of 31½ lbs. each.	(5,73,321)
Cocoanuts	...	38,79,941	(28,44,462)
Seegu	...	12,82,834 lbs.	

780. A sum of Rs. 15,311 (Rs. 11,334) was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

781. The various commodities sold in the regulated market at Davangere during the year were :—

Groundnut Pods	...	26,36,603 mds. of 28 lbs.	(31,97,093)
Chillies	...	2,28,400 ,,	(20,612)
Groundnut seeds	....	1,26,120 ,,	(24,148)
Cotton kappas	..	2,41,293 ,,	(2,23,888)
Cotton seed	...	14,857 ,,	(6,864)
Cotton lint	...	43,901 ,,	(5,896)
Jaggery	...	37,761 ,,	(23,982)
Thogari	...	12,802 pallas	(5,063)
Bengalgram	...	10,323 ,,	(6,520)
Sesamum	...	4,074 ,,	(3,235)
Castor seed	...	5,043 maunds	(13,052)

782. A sum of Rs. 45,210 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess and license fee.

The various commodities auctioned in the Regulated Market at Mysore were :—

Cocoanuts	...	26,90,101	(29,40,482)
Groundnuts	...	4,16,366 pallas.	(2,74,570)
Jaggery	...	71,913 mds.	(27,029)
Tamarind	...	40,811 ,,	(48,897)
Horsegram	...	22,777 pallas.	(22,774)
Chillies	...	26,696 mds.	(12,209)
Til seeds	...	10,947 pallas.	(9,326)

783. A sum of Rs. 28,996 (Rs. 28,600) was collected by the Market Committee as market cess and license fee.

784. Among the commodities auctioned in the Regulated Market at Chitaldrug were :—

Big cotton ...	...	1,14,890 Mds. of 28 lbs. each.
Small cotton ...	...	4,12,428 Do
Groundnuts ...	...	28,506 bags.
Cotton Lint ...	...	16,277 Mds. of 28 lbs. each.
Gingelly ...	...	6,645 pallas.

785. A sum of Rs. 11,626 was collected by the Market Committee towards license fee, market cess, etc.

786. The Regulated Market for arecanuts at Shimoga was opened in January 1951. During the year, 27,616 bags of arecanuts were received in the market and 4,000 bags of rasi saraku areca and 1,920 bags of bette areca was sold in auction.

787. The first Regulated Market Committee for Tumkur was constituted during the year after holding the elections in respect of the Traders' Constituency and

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

arrangements were being made to start the Market from 1st April 1952.

788. A scheme for the establishment of a Regulated Market at Santhemarahalli for Silk Worm Cocoons was also sanctioned.

789. The grading of eggs at the five Egg-grading Stations, and the oranges at the Coorg Orange Growers Marketing Co-operative Societies Bangalore and Mysore was continued during the year.

790. The number of eggs and oranges graded and their value were as follows :—

Year	*Eggs*	*Value*
		Rs. a. p.
1950–51 ...	7,46,872	95,234–9–0
1951–52 ...	8,19,942	1,00,280–3–0

Grading fee collected	*Oranges*	*Value*
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
905–13–0	43,432	3,305–6–0
860– 4–0	4,557	485–0–9

791. The Free Egg Grading Station at the Russel Market, Civil Station, Bangalore, was closed down from 31st December 1951 as it was not self supporting consequent on the decision taken by the Corporation of Bangalore not to introduce compulsory grading of eggs in Bangalore.

General.

792. The Department attended to a number of miscellaneous enquiries relating to agricultural commodities, live-stock and live-stock products both from within and outside the State in addition to the supply of supplementary information to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, New Delhi.

793. Information on the working of Regulated Markets in the State was furnished to the Chief Marketing Officer, Government of Hyderabad (Dn).

794. Information relating to acreage and production of coconuts in the State was collected and furnished to the Secretary, Indian Central Committee, Ernakulam. The wholesale prices of coconuts and their products prevailing at Tiptur and Arsikere were furnished to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, every month for favour of publishing the same in their monthly Bulletin.

795. Information relating to acreage of groundnuts in the State was collected and furnished to the Secretary, Modi Vanaspati Manufacturing Co., Modi Nagar.

AGRI., CO-OPN. & FORESTS

796. Information relating to availability of fruits, vegetables and other food stuffs and their prices was collected and furnished every month to the Officers Commanding, Supply Depot, Bangalore, Headquarters, A.S.C. (South), Bangalore and Headquarters, E.M.E. Centre, Bangalore.

797. Various forecasts of agricultural produce received from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, were sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

798. Weekly and fortnightly wholesale prices of seed potatoes, bananas, papaya, sweet potato, etc., were collected and furnished to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India.

799. Enquiries relating to daily, weekly and monthly prices of agricultural commodities and live-stock products received from several Military contractors were attended to and information furnished on payment of prescribed fee.

800. The publication of prices in local Newspapers and dissemination of Market News through the All India Radio Broadcasting Station, Mysore, were continued in addition to collection and supply of Market News as and when required by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department and also other State Governments including Military authorities.

801. The Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951, received the assent of the President of the Republic of India during the year and necessary action was being taken to frame the Rules thereunder.

802. The Government constituted a special Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Marketing Officer to go into the details of the working of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 and the Rules thereunder and to suggest such modifications as may be necessary to suit the present day trade conditions in the State.

803. The total cost of the administration of the Department was Rs. 55,400 (Rs. 49,026).

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade.

Commercial and Industrial enquiries.

804. The number of commercial and industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the year was 206 (231). These enquiries were received as usual from the various mercantile bodies and Government Departments in and outside the State. Information about the industries, trade and commerce sought for by the mercantile classes was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of the States concerned and wherever necessary, they were also advised to contact the local firms. In addition, a large number of enquirers who called at the office were interviewed and supplied with the required information. Applications from local firms for the supply of stores to the Government of India Departments were also investigated with reference to their financial standing and business integrity and recommendations were made in deserving cases.

805. Arrangements made by the Department with the M. & S. M. Railway and the Mysore State Railway (now known as the Southern Railway, Madras and Southern Railway, Mysore) for the collection of the rail-borne trade statistics of Mysore once a quarter were continued. The scheme for the collection of road-borne trade statistics at the frontier toll-gates of the State, once a month, through the mutsaddies and contractors in charge of these toll-gates which was sanctioned by the Government in 1938 and continued from time to time was made permanent during the year.

Trade in Merchandise.

806. The total volume of trade in merchandise during the half-year ending 30th September 1951 was 15·53 million railway maunds as compared with 16·90 million railway maunds during the previous half-year. The trade by rail accounted for 94 per cent of the total trade, while the balance of 6 per cent was accounted for by the road-borne trade.

Imports.

807. The total quantity of merchandise imported registered a decrease from 12·96 million railway maunds during the half-year ended 31st March 1951 to 12·43 million

railway maunds during the half-year owing to the diminution in the receipts under "Raw Materials" and "Articles wholly manufactured" which amounted to 4·78 million railway maunds and 3·59 million railway maunds respectively. An appreciable increase was recorded in the imports under "food, drink and tobacco." The quantity imported during the half-year was 4·02 million railway maunds as against 3·83 million railway maunds during the previous half-year. Rice, gram and pulse, wheat and wheat-flour, tobacco and salt were the more important articles of food imported into the State.

Exports.

808. As under imports, there was a decrease in the total volume of exports of merchandise from 3·93 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 31st March 1951 to 3·10 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 30th September 1951. The quantity of exports under "food, drink and tobacco" totalled 1·11 million railway maunds during the half-year as against 1·32 million railway maunds during the preceding half-year. There was a heavy fall in the total exports under "Raw materials" from 1·36 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 31st March 1951 to 0·91 million railway maunds during the half-year ending 30th September 1951. Similarly, there was a decline in the exports under "Articles wholly manufactured" which totalled 1·06 million railway maunds during the half-year as compared with 1·24 million railway maunds during the previous half-year. As usual, coffee, cardamom, betel nuts, copra, groundnut, refined sugar, jaggery, tanned hides and skins and cast iron-pigs and castings loomed largely in the export trade in merchandise.

(ii) Industries.

809. There was no perceptible change in the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State during the year as compared with the previous year. Commodity prices which continued to be on an upward trend till the end of December 1951 suffered a steep fall thereafter with the exception of foodgrains, consequent on the slackening of the foreign demand for Indian goods, high export duties and restriction of credit facilities imposed by Banks.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the industries in stepping up production and pushing through the sales of their finished products owing to the paucity in the supply of materials like steel, coal, coke, etc., on the one hand and the increasing competition for Indian products and increased costs on the other. The industries in Mysore State, however, continued to maintain a steady output by utilising the locally available resources and to cater to the demands from other parts of India. The import and export trade of Mysore maintained the level of the previous year.

810. The administration and enforcement of control orders relating to cotton, cloth and yarn, was continued during the year. The prices of foodgrains and pulses which were on an upward trend during the first quarter of the year declined steadily thereafter. Similarly, the prices of oils and oil seeds as well as those of other articles of food declined during the last three-quarters of the year. The general Index Number of prices which stood at 512 at the beginning of the year shot up to 520 the highest ever recorded towards the end of the first quarter and fell gradually thereafter till it dropped to 408 at the end of the year.

Industrial Establishments.

811. There were 583 industrial establishments at work in the State during the calendar year 1951 employing daily on an average 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,06,083 as against 1,04,592 persons employed in 567 establishments which were at work during the calendar year 1950. Of these, 549 were perennial industrial establishments and the remaining 34 seasonal.

Textiles.

812. There were 13 Cotton Mills working in the State at the end of the year, of which 5 were engaged in the manufacture of both cloth and yarn, 4 in the manufacture of cloth only, 3 in the manufacture of yarn only and the remaining one in the manufacture of hosiery. Fifty-one millions six hundred and forty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-six yards of cloth and 27,640,280 lbs. of yarn were produced in these mills during the year as against 51,822,090 yards of cloth and 26,378,156 lbs. of yarn in the previous year.

813. Four Woollen Mills were working in the State with 236 looms and 10,598 spindles. The total quantity

of woollen yarn and piecegoods produced in these mills was 3,214,945 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,42,00,577. Two of these mills were engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

Gold Mining Industry.

814. The four Gold Mining Companies in the Kolar Gold Fields Area produced 225,185 fine ounces of gold during the year as against 195,039 fine ounces produced in the previous year.

815. With a view to regulate the giving of aid by the Government to industries in the State, the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951, was promulgated during the year. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore was appointed as the Officer to perform all or any of the functions of the Director of Industries under the Act and was also placed in charge of the administration of the Act. A Board of Industries consisting of both official and non-official members, with the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman was also constituted as provided for under the Act with a view to assist the Government in dealing with applications for the grant of State aid under the Act.

Financial Assistance.

816. No fresh industrial loans were sanctioned during the year in virtue of the provision made in the recently promulgated Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951 to the effect that no aid should be given to any industrial business or enterprise except under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The total recoveries during the year including the recoveries from the large scale Textile Mills to whom special loans were granted by Government amounted to Rs. 1,64,106. Consequent on the introduction of the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951, applications for the grant of financial assistance under the scheme "Financial Assistance to the Educated Unemployed" could not be taken up. However, in cases in which loans had been sanctioned prior to the introduction of the above Act, action was taken to disburse the sanctioned amounts after obtaining the approval of Government thereto. The total disbursements and recoveries during the year were Rs. 25,850 and Rs. 13,846 respectively as against Rs. 83,400 and Rs. 8,187 for the previous year.

817. The department rendered necessary technical advice and assistance to private industrialists in connection

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

with the erection of industrial plant and machinery wherever such advice or assistance was sought for.

818. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore continued to be the Ex-officio Coal Co-ordinating Officer in the State. The procurement and distribution of coal and coke and the establishment of a coal and coke depot for the purpose which was entrusted to a private agency was taken over by the department during the year. The Director continued to be the recommending authority for the release of Iron and Steel for small and medium sized industries.

819. The zonal scheme for the distribution of salt was continued during the year and a total quantity of 1,376,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to Mysore State for the year 1951 for industrial and civil requirements.

820. Among the large scale industries that were floated or commenced manufacturing operations during the year were :—

THE MYSORE WIRE PRODUCTS AND NAIL WORKS, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was registered as a Joint-Stock Company in the month of June 1951 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of wire products, etc.

SREE YELLAMMA COTTON, WOOLLEN AND SILK MILLS Co., LTD., DAVANGERE.—This concern was started as a Joint-Stock Company in the month of July 1951 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000 to carry on the business of manufacturing cotton, woollen and silk yarns, etc.

MYSORE ELECTROPLATING AND ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was floated in September 1951 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,00,000 to carry on the business of manufacturers of electroplated sports cups, etc.

THE MYSORE MINING AND MINERALS CORPORATION, LTD., BANGALORE.—This was registered as a Joint-Stock Company in the month of October 1951 with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry on the business of mining in the State.

NAARDEN CHEMICAL WORKS (INDIA) LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was started as a

Joint-Stock Company in the month of January 1952, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 with a view to carry on the business as manufacturers of chemicals, etc.

MYSORE HOSIERIES AND SILK FACTORY, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was started as a Joint-Stock Company in the month of January 1952 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3,00,000 to carry on the business of manufacturing yarns, etc.

In addition to the above large scale concerns, 18 other concerns with comparatively small investments were started during the year for carrying on business as industrialists and traders.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.—The total output and sales during the year were Rs. 2,46,326 and Rs. 2,67,318 respectively as against Rs. 2,65,327 and Rs. 3,02,784 in the previous year.

The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

821. This is a premier institution which has been maintained by the department for imparting training to artisans in carpentry, and cabinet-making, fine arts, modelling, wood-carving sandalwood and ivory carving, inlay-work, engraving and enamelling, metal work, rattan manufacture, etc. Two hundred and two students were undergoing training in the Institute.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

822. This depot has been in existence from a long time as an emporium for the display and sale of best specimens of the Mysore Arts and Crafts. The total stock handled during the year was Rs. 3,71,421 as against Rs. 3,64,068 during the previous year. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,35,349 (Rs. 1,41,477).

The Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

823. The total production of soap in the Factory during the year was 502 (517) tons and the sales amounted to Rs. 18,57,635 (Rs. 17,61,927). With a view to step up production in the factory consistent with the demand for its products, the first stage of the renovation scheme at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1·05 lakhs was carried out.

Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

824. The operations of the Factory in regard to manufacture and sales were carried on as usual. The demand for manufactured articles, especially electro-porcelain was on the increase. Electro-porcelain and crockery

Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

articles of the value of Rs. 5,26,245 were produced as against Rs. 4,11,351 in the previous year. The total sales amounted to Rs. 10,18,790 (Rs. 9,34,634). A scheme prepared by the Westinghouse Engineers for the expansion of the factory at a total cost of rupees one crore was under the consideration of Government.

Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

825. The total production and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 34,26,038 and Rs. 41,51,793 respectively.

Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

826. The total production of silk fabrics in the factory was 121,065 (117,028) yards and the total value of sales amounted to Rs. 10,10,595 (Rs. 13,59,495). The decline in sales was attributed to the slump in the market.

The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chikmagalur.

827. *Government-aided Industrial Concerns.*—The turnover of coffee, manures and other estate requirements was on the increase. The concern received a total quantity of 1,455 tons of coffee for curing and delivered 208 tons of clean coffee directly to the pool. The total turnover of manures was 811 tons.

The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

828. The concern purchased from the raiyats 8,341,000 lbs. of green leaf valued at Rs. 4,10,000. The entire production of cured leaf amounting to 13·17 lakhs lbs. was sold out after grading. The total sale realisations against 1,149,793 lbs. of cured leaf delivered to the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., Ltd., amounted to Rs. 15,33,610.

The Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Ltd., Bangalore.

829. The total sales during the year were Rs. 11,59,351. Sample consignments of finished leathers manufactured by the concern were sent to the United Kingdom and Canada with a view to test the commercial possibilities of the same in those countries.

The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Bangalore.

830. The production and sale of the concern during the year were the highest on record. The total production and sales were Rs. 6,50,168 (Rs. 4,40,570) and Rs. 9,26,161 (Rs. 8,87,534) respectively.

The Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Ltd., Mysore.

831. The total production and sales for the year were Rs. 2,22,531 and Rs. 2,36,915 respectively.

Rural and Cottage Industries.

832. There were nine Government Industrial Schools under the control of the department in the important district and taluk headquarter towns of the State. These schools were engaged in imparting training to artisans in

useful arts and handicrafts like carpentry, smithy, lacquer-ware manufacture, weaving in cotton and wool, ivory and wood carving, etc. There were 394 students undergoing training in all these schools.

833. There were 34 Home Industries Institutions working in several parts of the State with monthly grants from the department for imparting training to women in crafts like tailoring, weaving, knitting, rattan work, braid-making, cloth printing, embroidery, etc. The total amount of grant given to these institutions by the department was Rs. 18,360.

834. The department has been awarding scholarships to such of the students as are Mysoreans by birth or domicile and possess the necessary general or special educational qualifications for the pursuit of their studies in industrial subjects in any of the recognised institutions outside the State. Six scholarships of the total value of Rs. 3,000 were awarded for the study of industrial subjects in sculpture and commercial arts at Maharaja's School of Arts, Jaipur, and Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, respectively.

Administration of Special Acts.

835. From the date of the accession of the Mysore State to the Dominion of India and of the inauguration of the constitution of India, a number of Central Enactments were extended to the Mysore State and were already in force in the State.

836. The Central Enactments which were administered during the year were the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923) and the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942).

837. *Extension of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 to Mysore.*—The Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, were brought into force in the State during the year by virtue of an amendment made in Regulation 1 by the Central Boilers' Board as provided for under Section 28 of the Indian Boilers, Act, 1923. The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore was also nominated during the year as Mysore Government's member on the Central Boilers' Board. The total number of boilers in commission at the end of the year was 364.

838. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Industrial Statistics Act,

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

1942 (Central Act XIX of 1942), orders were issued on 9th June 1951 directing that the said Act shall come into force at once in the State of Mysore. Necessary staff was also sanctioned temporarily for one year in connection with the work relating to the Census of Manufacturing Industries.

Rural and Cottage Industries.

839. Arrangements were made by the Department for the display of cottage industries' products in several exhibitions both in and outside the State. With a view to facilitate quick sales of cottage industry products, arrangements were made by the department for the display and sale of these products at the Sales Emporium, City Market, Bangalore, which was sanctioned as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme. Syllabuses were got prepared for regulating the course of training in the several centres and for adoption of the same with effect from January 1952. Targets of production were also fixed for watching the steady progress of output in the production centres. One special meeting of the reconstituted Cottage Industries Board under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Finance and Industries was held in August 1951.

840. The scheme of Rural Industrialisation sponsored by Sir M. Visvesvaraya was pushed through successfully in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar in which the introduction of the scheme was sanctioned in January 1950 as an experimental measure.

841. The opening of industrial workshops—one at Bangalore and the other at Kolar—was sanctioned. The question of equipping this as a modern training *cum* production *cum* research centre under the scheme was under consideration.

Textiles Branch.

842. With a view to consolidating the scheme of direct distribution of yarn to the handloom weavers in the State through a net-work of Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies organised all over the State, all the weaving demonstrators attached to the 46 Yarn Depots, the staff of the Central Yarn and Cloth Depot and the Government Dye House were transferred to the newly formed Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society at the end of the year.

843. A total quota of 2,356 bales of yarn was allotted for distribution to the handloom weavers and the same was supplied to the handloom weavers through the Primary

Weavers' Co-operative Societies. The total number of handlooms covered by distribution was estimated to be 18,000. The department also organised demonstration in handloom-weaving in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore. A Gold Medal Certificate was awarded for the Panipat Bedsheet design demonstrated.

844. The Kolar Wool Spinning Centre, the Badanval Spinning Circle, the Khadi Bhandar, Bangalore, the Lokapavani Khadi Centre, the Santhebennur Khadi Centre, the Government Dye-House, Nanjangud and the Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore continued to work during the year.

845. The Post-war development scheme for affording relief to the handloom weavers was sanctioned in 1946. Forty-six yarn depots and 10 Production Centres were opened under the scheme. The scheme for starting a Hand-loom Research and Designing Centre was sanctioned in December 1950.

846. A scheme for the development of the Cottage Woollen Industry was also sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 37,260. Under the scheme, six Woollen Centres were started.

847. A Khadi Committee for the development and control of the khadi production in the State was constituted in September 1951 and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was placed at its disposal.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

848. The Board of Management, which was reconstituted by Government with effect from 8th January 1949 with the Minister for Finance and Industries as Chairman, was continued during the year. The Board of Management held six meetings during the year including two adjourned meetings and one special.

849. The output of several products for the year was as follows :—

	Budget for 1951-52	Actuals for 1951-52	Actuals for 1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pig Iron ...	26,000	22,769	26,068
General Castings ...	300	370	792
Plate Sleepers ...	500	971	...
Steel Castings ...	240	229	207

	Budget for 1951-52	Actuals for 1951-52	Actuals for 1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
C.I. Pipes ...	8,500	9,553	8,740
Steel Sections ...	23,500	26,191	26,128
Small Rods and Strips ...	6,000	6,924	4,274
Cement ...	80,000	66,293	23,800
Ferro-silicon (Mysore and Bhadravati).	4,000	3,331	2,993

850. Except in the case of pig iron, steel castings, cement and ferro-silicon, there was improvement in the output of all other products over budget anticipations.

851. There was an all-time record production of heavy steel flats in the Rolling Mills on 25th August 1951, the tonnage rolled being 194·91 tons as against the target of 84·6 tons.

852. The total value of sales made during the year was Rs. 254 lakhs—the highest on record—as against Rs. 172·30 lakhs for 1950-51 and Rs. 118 lakhs for 1949-50.

853. The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 32·20 lakhs after making adjustments towards Depreciation for the year and Amenities Fund, *viz.*, Rs. 19·02 lakhs and Rs. 3·0 lakhs, respectively, as against the net profit of Rs. 12·32 lakhs for the previous year and Rs. 5·05 lakhs for 1949-50. The net profit for the year is the highest on record, the main reasons for increased profit being improved output under C.I. Pipes, Steel Sections and Stripes and reduction in the cost of manufacture and higher rates realised.

854. The amount at the credit of the Depreciation Fund at the end of March 1952 stood at Rs. 2,73,98,858. The total investments made against this sum was Rs. 2,13,63,630.

855. The installation of a Slag Granulation Plant at a cost of Rs. 3·5 lakhs for the manufacture of Slag Cement has been sanctioned.

856. Close and continuous attention was paid to improve the health and welfare of the employees. Several facilities were afforded to the employees of the Works. The payment of two months bonus to the employees of the Works was sanctioned.

Government Sandal Oil Factories.

857. The factory at Mysore continued the operations throughout the year, but the operations of the factory at Shimoga had to be suspended from about the middle of October 1951 as a precautionary measure to curtail production owing to great slump in sandalwood oil business in all the principal markets.

858. A quantity of 916-17-102 tons of sandalwood was supplied by the Forest Department during the year. Of this, 647-15-109 tons representing 70·66 per cent of the total were of superior varieties.

859. A quantity of 93,597-5 lbs. of crude sandalwood oil was produced in the two local factories.

860. The quantity of sandalwood oil sold during the year was 1,01,693-11 lbs.

861. A slump for sandalwood oil in the world market manifested itself from the month of July 1951 and full effects of the depression were felt for the rest of the year. The market for the essential oils all over the world was shrunk and the production of sandalwood oil had to be restricted according to the demand for the same.

862. The effects of the slump necessitated downward revision of the existing rates thrice (*i.e.*, in August 1951, November 1951 and January 1952) before the close of the year. This periodical revision was effected with a view to bringing the selling rates in conformity with the market conditions.

863. With a view to securing increased business, the system of rebates on a graduated scale adopted previously was continued and the introduction of special bonus on supplies of 1,500 lbs. and above per quarter to encourage bulk purchasers and to favour customers obtaining oil month after month was introduced. Towards the end of the year, an improvement in the American business was secured as the agents for U.S.A. secured a large size order.

864. As usual, the Sandalwood Oil Factory participated in attending the Madras and Coorg Government auction sales of sandalwood and maintaining contacts with the markets.

865. The net revenue for the year realised was Rs. 40,61,924 (provisional) as against Rs. 70,49,060 in the previous year.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

(iii) Labour.

866. The general labour conditions in the State during the year were generally normal and peaceful but for a few minor disturbances on account of strikes by the employees of some of the industrial concerns. In all the cases timely action and intervention by the Departmental officers brought the situation under control resulting in the restoration of normal conditions with minimum loss of production.

867. The causes for the occurrence of the strikes were, demand for higher wages, bonus and dearness allowance, claiming reinstatement of played off employees, as a protest against disciplinary action taken against some of the employees regarding holidays, etc. There were 10 strikes during the year as against 13 in the previous year.

Industrial Labour.

868. Information was received from 91 industrial undertakings coming under the purview of the Labour Enactments which were in force in Mysore State during the year. Besides, there were more than 500 plantations spread over an area of about 97,000 acres. The total strength of the plantation labour was estimated to be about 60,000 approximately spread over throughout the length and breadth of plantation area in the two districts of Chikmagalur and Hassan.

Security of Service.

869. Generally security of service was ensured to all workers employed in large industrial undertakings coming under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. The Works Service Rules guaranteed such security to employees in Government Industrial Concerns. As regards the workers employed in shops and other commercial establishments, their security of service was governed by the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act. In the case of plantations, however, there was not much security of service as the work was of a seasonal nature lasting for 9 months in the year at best.

Wages, Dearness Allowance and Bonus.

870. The rates of wages paid to workers varied from concern to concern, except in the Kolar Gold Fields where similar rates of wages prevailed in all the four mines and the K.G.F. Electricity Department. The rates of dearness allowance paid also differed from factory to factory. Some of them paid dearness allowance on the basis of the Cost

of Living Index figures published by the Departments, while Government concerns paid it as per scales sanctioned by Government from time to time. The total amount of Dearness Allowance paid to employees during the year was Rs. 2,46,33,904 (Rs.1,94,84,392). The total amount of bonus paid was Rs. 38,34,732 (Rs. 26,28,977).

Labour Turnover.

871. The extent of labour turnover was 10·9 per cent as against 8·4 per cent in the previous year. There were 5,783 cases of voluntary withdrawals from service, 224 cases of retirement, 2,592 cases of discharge due to ill-health and other reasons and 305 cases of death.

Labour Associations.

872. There were 109 labour associations at the beginning of the year and 6 associations were formed and registered during the year. The total membership of the Associations as per figures available was 60,514 (55,351). All the Associations were functioning properly, except 22 in Bangalore Division, 12 in Mysore Division, 2 in Shimoga Division and one in Kolar Division.

Labour Welfare

873. The two recreation centres started by the Department at Bangalore, one at Cottonpet and the other at Chamarajapet, continued to work satisfactorily attracting the working class population nearby in large numbers through their multifarious activities.

874. The proposals to start similar Centres at Mysore and Davangere were under consideration.

875. The working class Cost of Living Index figures for the Cities at Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F. continued to be published each month.

876. The *Mysore Labour Gazette* along with its Kannada and Tamil versions continued to be published as usual for the information of the public.

877. A directory of the Department of Labour and of the Trade Unions in the State of Mysore was published by the department. Folders entitled "Labour, the Nation's First Front" in English and Kannada were also published during the year.

878. With a view to establish harmonious relationship between workmen and their employers, the Department has taken timely steps to constitute works committees in the large industrial concerns, fixing minimum wages in many industries and plantations, conducting survey in connection with the collection of wage rates in agricultural labour in the State and the like. A scheme to display and

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

illustrate the activities of the Department through charts graphs, posters and pamphlets, etc., in the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore was under consideration.

(iv) Workmen's Compensation Act.

879. The Commissioner of Labour in Mysore was appointed in February 1952 as the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation with jurisdiction over the whole of the State of Mysore and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts as Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation with jurisdiction over the respective districts.

880. There were 108 cases pending disposal in the Courts of the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation at the beginning of the year. The number of cases filed during the year was 422, of which 86 related to fatal accidents, 242 to non-fatal and 94 to memorandum of agreements. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 530, of which 479 cases were disposed of.

881. A sum of Rs. 89,215 was pending distribution at the commencement of the year and the sum deposited in the Courts of the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation during the year amounted to Rs. 1,59,384 which totalled the amount for distribution during the year to Rs. 2,48,599. The total amount distributed during the year was Rs. 1,37,339. In all memorandum of agreements and non-fatal cases where deposits in Courts are not compulsory, the injured persons were paid directly by the employers.

882. The Court fees collected during the year in respect of proceedings in Courts amounted to Rs. 305.

883. The total amount of compensation money invested in the Savings Bank was Rs. 73,057. The amount drawn and distributed to parties was Rs. 25,248.

884. There were in all 3,880 cases of injuries by accident and industrial diseases in respect of which compensation was paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act, by the employers. Of these, the Kolar Gold Mining Companies exclusively have recorded the largest number of cases, *viz.*, 3,560.

885. A sum of to Rs. 3,84,932 was paid as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act The Gold Mining Companies have shared a good amount of the burden to the extent of Rs, 3,54,589.

886. Out of 3,880 cases of accidents including industrial diseases registered during the year, compensation paid to the survivors of the diseased in 82 cases amounted to Rs. 1,36,037.

887. The total number of permanent disablement cases was 119. Of these, 81 belonged to the Silicosis category. The amount of compensation paid to permanent disablement cases was Rs. 1,63,967. Of this, Silicosis cases alone were compensated to the extent of Rs. 1,34,624.

888. The total number of accidents resulted in temporary disablement was 3,678 involving a payment of Rs. 84,893.

889. The average amount of compensation paid during the year in respect of each fatal accident was Rs. 1,639, permanent disablement Rs. 1,337·8 and temporary disablement Rs. 23·1 respectively.

(v) Regional Employment Exchange.

890. The staff of the Employment Exchange continued to be borne on the cadre of the State Labour Department. The Commissioner of Labour continued to exercise the powers in the matters relating to promotions, reward and transfer of the staff of Regional Employment Exchange.

891. The Bangalore Employment Exchange continued to register and place all categories of employment seekers as in the previous year. The weekly registration centre functioned on Saturdays at the Labour Welfare Centre in Cottonpet. Bangalore Employment Exchange.

892. Three thousand nine hundred and eight workers under all categories were registered during the year. One thousand five hundred and fifty candidates were placed during the year as against 873 last year. The increase in the placements was largely due to the recruitment of personnel by Hyderabad Police Department. The number on the Live Register at the end of the year was 3,388 as against 4,322 in the previous year.

893. The District Employment Exchange at Mysore began functioning from 15th October 1951 covering the area comprising the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Mandya. The Employment Exchange registered 889 candidates, received 34 vacancies and placed 22 candidates. Mysore District Employment Exchange.

894. The employment situation in the area was somewhat poor in spite of the fact that Bangalore is an highly

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

industrial area. The opportunities for employment would have been greater if the Government Departments, big Factories, Mills and private undertakings had effected their recruitment through the Employment Exchange to the fullest extent. Some of the Defence units, Post and Telegraphs, Binny Mills and a few small employers have commenced to make use of this Employment Exchange.

895. The placement figures could have been more promising but for the following facts:—

1. Most of the vacancies in Indian Air Force Units are being filled up without reference to the Employment Exchange by appointing the surplus personnel of other units.

2. The Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., which comes directly under the Ministry of Defence is not making full use of the Employment Exchange. A majority of their recruitment is made without any reference to the Employment Exchange.

3. Private employers are generally making recruitment at their gates as there appears to be an adequate supply of the type of labour required by them, and

4. The Railway Department in this Region is now referring their vacancies to the Mysore State Forces Ex-Service men Association through the Special Officer and they seldom refer to the Employment Exchanges.

896. The Employment Advisory Committee was constituted in September 1951 comprising the representatives of employers, labourers and Government with the Minister for Law and Labour as its Chairman.

897. The activities of the organisation were published by the insertion of advertisements in papers, issue of monthly Press Notes, notes for broadcast, screening of cinema slides and intensive contacts with employers by Employment Exchange executives with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Employment Exchange.

(vi) Joint-Stock Companies.

898. Twenty-four new companies all limited by shares were registered during the year. Of these, 10 were Public and 14 Private. No company went into voluntary liquidation and no company was compulsorily liquidated during the year. Three companies were struck off the

Register under Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act. There were 491 companies on the rolls of which 456 were limited by shares (204 public and 252 private) and 35 companies limited by guarantee.

Capital of Companies.

899. Five companies raised their Authorised Capital by Rs. 21 lakhs. The subscribed Capital of 50 companies was increased by Rs. 5·286 lakhs and of 13 companies was reduced by Rs. 2 lakhs. The paid-up capital of 73 companies was increased by Rs. 485 lakhs and of 12 companies was reduced by Rs. 82,626.

Mysore Societies Registration Act III of 1904.

900. There were 842 Societies on the Register at the end of the year, of which 50 societies were registered during the year.

901. Firms Registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, were 1,273.

Financial Results.

902. The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,758 including a sum of Rs. 483 under the Partnership Act and Rs. 1,000 under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, as against Rs. 22,639 including Rs. 495 under the Mysore Partnership Act and Rs. 1,400 under the Mysore Insurance Act (since repealed) during the previous year.

General.

903. The Mysore Companies Act (Act No. XVIII of 1938) and the Mysore Partnership Act VI of 1936 were repealed and the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, the Indian Partnership Act IX of 1932, the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (XXXVIII of 1949) and the Indian Banking Companies Act 1949 (X of 1949) were made applicable to the State with effect from 1st April 1951.

904. The functions of the Central Government under all the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, excepting those under Sections 11 (3), 11 (4), 107 (5), 144 (1) and (2), 151, 249 (1) and 277 (8) were entrusted to the State Government.

905. The Indian Companies (Amendment) Ordinance 1951 (No. III of 1951), imposes certain restrictions in the matter of changes in the Managing Agents, Managing Directors, their remuneration and duration of appointment. New Sections 86 J, 87 AA, 87 BB and 87 CC have been introduced into the Indian Companies Act to give effect to these provisions.

906. Three other Sections 153 C, 153 D and 289 B have been introduced providing an alternative remedy to

winding up in cases of mis-management or oppression of members who may be in a minority.

907. Members of Commission under Section 289-B (1) have been appointed and a form of the Statement has been prescribed under Section 289-B (3) of the Indian Companies Act in which applications may be made to the Central Government for approval under any of the Sections referred to in sub-section (1) of the said Section.

908. The Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies was appointed as the Officer for the purposes of Section 244 B (2) of the Indian Companies Act in the matter of the Companies Liquidation account and the form of account in which the statement should be furnished was also prescribed.

909. The Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913 (VII of 1913) were authorised to make donations to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund or the Sardar Vallabhai National Memorial Fund or to any other National Fund established for a charitable purpose which by reason of its national importance has been approved by the Central Government for the purposes of Section 3 of the said Act.

910. The restricted Auditors' Certificates Rules 1951 under Section 2 A of Section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) were published.

911. The Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act 1947 which had to expire on 1st April 1952 has been continued till 1st April 1956. Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Amendment Act, 1952 has provided for levy of fees on applications made to the Central Government in this behalf.

(vii) Posts and Telegraphs.

Post Offices.

912. Post Offices were opened during the year in such of the villages in the State as had a population of 2,000 and above in each case. At the beginning of the year, there were 748 Post Offices at work in the State. Sixty-two Post Offices were opened during 1951-52 and no Post Offices were closed during the year. The total number of Post Offices working in the State as on 31st March 1952 was 810.

Telegraph Offices.

913. Telegraph offices are opened in all the Municipal Towns in the State having a population of 5,000 and over. Two telegraph offices were opened during the year. No telegraph office was closed during the year. The total

number of Telegraph Offices working in the State at the end of the year was 116.

914. During the year, letter-boxes were newly planted in 136 villages in the State. At the end of the year, there were 15 villages in the State where the system of delivery of letters by locked bags was in force. A more expeditious mode of conveyance of mails in the form of mail motor services was introduced by replacing foot lines. The contract relating to the conveyance of mails by the Hoskote-Nandagudi Mail Motor Service was entrusted to the Mysore State Transport authorities during the year.

(viii) Economic Development and Planning.

915. The five Policy Committees of the Economic Conference for (1) Education, (2) Agriculture, (3) Industries and Commerce, (4) Public Health and (5) Public Works and Transport reconstituted in June 1945 were continued during the year, the Committee for Sericulture having been superseded in January 1950 by an Advisory Committee for the Silk Industry. These Committees could not meet as the elected members of the dissolved Representative Assembly and Legislative Council ceased to be members of these Policy Committees from 16th December 1949 and new members were not appointed to serve on these Committees.

916. The Inter-departmental Committee on Planning (Mysore State) which was set up by Government in May 1950 on the advice of the Planning Commission, Government of India, for the purpose of securing the necessary co-ordination between the Departments of Government themselves on the one hand and affording the utmost possible measure of collaboration and assistance to the Planning Commission on the other continued to function during the year. The work of this Committee was not intended in any way to affect the Mysore Economic Conference, the reorganisation of which was separately under consideration.

917. The Inter-departmental Committee on Planning met on 2nd June 1951 and considered the distribution of the total provision of Rs. 32·5 crores suggested for the Five-Year Plan of the State by the Planning Commission at the meeting held in Delhi on the 21st and 22nd May 1951. As the amount was found inadequate, the matter

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

was again taken up at a meeting held between the Chief Minister, the Minister for Finance and Industries and the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning and the members of the Planning Commission in Delhi on the 21st and 22nd June 1951. It was finally agreed that the magnitude of the Mysore State Plan for the Five-year period from 1951-52 should be Rs. 36·60 crores.

918. Accordingly, the Five-Year Plan of the several Development Departments of the State was prepared in the *pro forma* statements required and furnished to the Planning Commission on the 30th June 1951. This Plan has been included in the First Five-Year Plan of India published by the Planning Commission. The Mysore State Plan follows the National Plan in its general pattern, and is based on a realistic appraisal of the existing financial resources and those that would become available during the five-year period commencing from 1951-52. The Plan for Mysore involves a total outlay of Rs. 36·60 crores.

919. In response to the requisition from the Planning Commission, Government of India, to implement the plan for 1951-52 for which provision had been made in the budget for the year, the particulars of schemes were obtained from the several Development Departments dealing with the execution of the Plan and consolidated statements of individual schemes for the several groups of subjects were prepared in the *pro forma* prescribed and forwarded to the Planning Commission.

920. On the advice of the Ministry of States, Government of India, the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning was designated as the Co-ordination Officer of the Government of Mysore in respect of applications for Technical Assistance available to any organisation, Government or otherwise, in India from the following sources :—

(i) Expanded programmes of Technical Assistance of the United Nations and its specialised agencies ;

(ii) Technical Co-operation Scheme for South and South-East Asian Countries ;

(iii) Bilateral assistance from the U. S. Government under the Point Four Programme.

921. Copies of the detailed programme and the form of applications were printed and sent to the several departments of Government and Industrial organisations both public and private requesting them to intimate their requirements.

922. The survey of the requirements of educated personnel was under preparation.

923. Regarding the rationalisation and retenchment in industries, it was considered essential to promote cordial relations between employers and employees to improve efficiency and the industrial output and the constitution of a committee for the purpose was considered as very useful. A reply was sent to the Planning Commission accordingly.

Rural *cum* Urban Projects.

924. The Planning Commission intimated that under the Indo-U. S. Technical Co-operation Agreement—Rural *cum* Urban Projects, one centre had been allotted to the Mysore State which was requested to select a suitable Centre having good irrigation facilities for intensive development and to intimate the area along with preliminary information. Accordingly, two areas in the State, *viz.*, Shikaripur—Sorab Taluk in the malnad and Maddur—Malavalli in Mandya District were selected and a reply was sent along with the necessary statistics of the areas in the *pro forma* to the Planning Commission for consideration. The scheme will be financed from the fund created by Central Government with American Aid.

925. One Rural Community Project for the Sorab-Shikaripur Area was selected for the Mysore State. The Planning Commission suggested the organisation to be set up for the implementation of the project. Orders were passed entrusting the implementation of the Project to the Revenue Commissioner appointing him as *Ex-officio* Development Commissioner for the Community Project in the State.

926. The schemes regarding (i) preparation of Development Programmes for small-scale industries (2) irrigation projects, (3) prohibition and (iv) mobilisation of village labour for local works are under the consideration of Government.

927. On requisitions from the Planning Commission, the following information was furnished :—

(i) The re-assessment of benefits accruing from year to year during the five-year period from the Irrigation

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

and Power Schemes under the Five-Year Plan of Mysore.

(ii) The re-appraisement of the programme of Agricultural Production and the benefits expected to accrue from the several schemes included in the programme.

(iii) The distribution and size of holdings in Mysore and

(iv) Literature of working of Local Self-Government Institutions together with copies of the latest legislation.

(ix) The Mysore Government Museum.

Galleries.

928. New specimens in the section of Ornithology were added on. Gradual replacement of deteriorated specimens was continued. The exhibits were displayed in an educative and comprehensive manner to catch the attention of the common folk that daily visit the museum.

Geology.

929. The rich minerals, rocks and ore deposits found in Mysore were being classified and exhibited in an educative way to attract the attention of even the common man.

Zoology.

930. A collection of nine pairs of native birds of both sexes was acquired. These birds were mounted attractively on natural cuttings of branches and exhibited in the section of Ornithology.

Archæology.

931. The expansion of the sculpture gallery with more sculptures, typical examples of cultural heritage of Mysore was under consideration.

932. A noteworthy addition to the Museum is the selecting of gun—4·5 howitzer, which was presented to the Rajapramukh of Mysore by H. E. the Commander-in-chief of the Indian Army in commemoration of the comradeship which existed between the Indian Army and the units of Mysore and in appreciation of the valuable contribution of those units to the common effort during the Second World War. This is attracting thousands of visitors since it evinces interest and curiosity in its mechanism as well as in its operative technique in modern warfare.

933. Regular cleaning of specimens and the use of preservatives was continued as usual.

934. The Museum collaborated with the Department of Archæology in displaying a typical set of ancient

pottery, Gandhara sculptures in the Industrial and fine Arts Exhibition, organised in Cubbon Park during April 1951.

935. Systematic guide lectures to students from primary schools on the history, fauna, flora, industries and mineral wealth of Mysore, on Saturday mornings formed one of the major activities. About 9,426 students accompanied by 367 teachers from 246 educational institutions were shown round the gallery during the year.

936. A total number of 3,88,808 visitors went round the gallery of the Museum during the year. Visitors.

P. W. D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, ELECTRICAL AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Public Works.

Projects.

937. The grant for the several works, the execution of which was entrusted to the Public Works Department, stood at Rs. 4,94,46,937.

938. The construction of the reservoir across the Bhadra at Lakkavally was one of the major Irrigation Schemes in the Tungabhadra Basin in the northern parts of the State. The scheme was sanctioned in November 1946. Against the estimated cost of Rs. 20 crores, an outlay of Rs. 93,26,883 was incurred up to the end of March 1952. Against the year's grant of Rs. 19,00,000 an outlay of Rs. 19,98,221 was incurred. The estimate for the project amounting to Rs. 252 lakhs based on the recommendations of the Three-Man Committee was sanctioned in April 1952. This estimate provides for the construction of the dam to *plus* 35 level to conform to the profile for the full section and without the channels. The Survey of India took up the Air Survey of the submersion area of the Bhadra Reservoir during November 1951. Air photographs of the area were taken and the ground control survey had been almost completed.

939. Bhadra Reservoir Works is a major multi-purpose project benefiting the arid tracts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts by providing irrigation facilities for 180,000 acres, the culturable commanded area being 3·00 lakhs acres. Power to the extent of 17,000 H.P. can be produced at the dam site.

940. The scheme of constructing an anicut across the Tunga near Sakrebyle, Shimoga Taluk, has been taken up for irrigation in regions of low rainfall in Shimoga and Honnali Taluks. The work was started in June 1946. Against the revised estimate of Rs. 1·5 crores, an outlay of Rs. 72,34,123 was incurred up to the end of March 1952. Against the year's grant of Rs. 20 lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 21,47,898 was incurred.

941. The construction of a reservoir across the river Nugu near Birwal is one of the major schemes included in the Cauvery basin. The project that was sanctioned in the year 1946 commenced working in December 1947. According

to the "Go Slow" programme recommended by the Three-Man Committee, the dam will have to be completed to 60 feet height. Against the revised estimate for Rs. 2·20 crores for the entire scheme, an outlay of Rs. 45,45,849 was incurred up to the end of March 1952. Against the grant of Rs. 20 lakhs for the year, an outlay of Rs. 20·15 lakhs was incurred during the year.

942. The construction of new tank across Chikkagari river near Thuppadahally in Chitaldrug District at a revised estimate of Rs. 12,50,000 was in good progress.

943. The construction of some of the major works that were in various stages of progress during the year, were—

1. Construction of a new tank across Sokkehalla near Gadimakunte, Chitaldrug District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,90,000.
2. Construction of a new tank across Jinigehalla near Sangenahally in Chitaldrug District at an estimated cost of Rs. 25,50,000.
3. Construction of a new tank at Syagalihalli at Muthugadur, Chitaldrug District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,80,000.
4. Construction of a new tank at Parasurampura, Chitaldrug District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,95,000.
5. Construction of a new tank across the Jayamangali river near Irkasandra at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,80,000.
6. Construction of a new tank at Honnamachanahalli, Tumkur District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,50,000.
7. Construction of a new tank at Nelligudda, Bangalore District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,14,000.
8. Construction of a reservoir across the Kanva (Balance Works), Bangalore District, at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,99,615.
9. Construction of a reservoir across the Shimsha near Marconahally at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,60,000.

944. The construction and restoration of several tanks and anicuts were also under progress during the year.

945. Several Office, Hospital and School buildings were under construction during the year.

946. The formation of various roads was in progress during the year.

P. W. D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

947. The major water works of (1) Chamarajasagara, Thippagondanahally, (2) Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore, and (3) Kolar Gold Fields Water Works were continued under the control of the Water Supply Division.

948. The demand for water in Bangalore has been on the increase due to increase of population, establishment of new industries and formation of new extensions. Intermittent water supply had, therefore, to be resorted to.

Bore Well Plant.

949. The activities of this section throughout the year consisted in putting up bore-wells in various parts of the State. There were only 12 drills under operation. The execution of bore-wells was taken up only on priority basis. Twenty seven bore-well works were undertaken by this section during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,52,960.

Government Architect's Section.

950. Requisitions for designs for construction of several buildings in the State continued to be on the increase during the year. Several old type designs were modified, to reduce the cost of construction without sacrificing comfort and accommodation. New type designs for various types of buildings were also prepared. Bus shelters, out-patient dispensaries, cheap labour houses, garrages for Mysore Government Road Transport, etc., were some of the type designs prepared during the year. Numerous special designs as required by the Executive Engineers, Heads of Departments, and other Government Institutions continued to be prepared. A number of lay-outs were prepared during the year for various Municipalities and Local Bodies in the State.

951. The Government Architect continued to be the Secretary of the Town Planning Committee. He was nominated by Government as a member of the Committee constituted for the purpose of suggesting ways and means for the prevention of slums in Bangalore. He was also nominated as a member of the Greater Bangalore Development Committee constituted by Government under the Chairmanship of Pradhana Shiromani N. Madhava Rao for the purpose of the preparation of a Master Plan for Greater Bangalore.

The Grow More Food Drive.

952. The Grow More Food Schemes were extended to Mysore State with grants and loans from the Central Government with effect from 1st April 1949. The year 1951-52 was the third year of operation. A sum of

Rs. 53·50 lakhs under 'GRANTS' and a sum of Rs. 34·00 lakhs under 'LOANS' were sanctioned by the Central Government during the year.

953. The several schemes eligible for grants and loans included in the Grow More Food Drive during the year were—

1. Lift Irrigation Schemes,
2. Construction of Big Tanks,
3. Restoration of Minor Tanks,
4. Desilting of Tanks,
5. Improvements to River Tank feeder and pick-up channels, and
6. Land Improvement Schemes.

954. The programme for the year 1951-52 was drawn up for an aggregate amount of Rs. 135 lakhs for the acceptance of the Government of India.

955. The post of an Adviser for Major Irrigation Works was abolished by Government, and the post of a Special Chief Engineer for being in charge of the works under the control of the Adviser and Grow More Food Works was created by Government. The greatest activity of the Grow More Food Scheme consisted in the renovation of old river and tank channels. Due to the heavy accumulation of silt and jungle growth, the discharging capacities of most of the channels had considerably reduced with the result that there were chronic complaints of insufficiency of water supplies to lands at distant and tail-end portions of channels.

The First Five-Year Plan.

956. The First Five-Year Plan as accepted by the Planning Commission of the Government of India was finalised in October 1951. The year 1951-52 was the first year of the Plan. The five-year total of the Plan amounted to Rs. 1,289·55 lakhs. As the plan is an overall picture of the development activities of the P.W.D., all "Grow More Food" Schemes, large irrigation works in progress and road construction works including bridges have been included in the Plan.

957. The Road Development plan contemplated a programme of works for Rs. 57·50 lakhs. The actual outlay incurred was Rs. 23,42,241.

Re-classification of Roads in Mysore State.

958. The Committee to examine the question of re-classification of roads in the State which was reconstituted in December 1949 met seven times and made several

P. W. D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

recommendations to Government. They recommended the re-classification of all the roads in the State into four classes with enhanced mileage grants. The recommendations were sanctioned in August 1951. The cost of maintenance of Class I Roads was ordered to be met by Government fully and that of Classes II, III and IV was ordered to be shared equally by the District Boards and Government. The total cost of annual repairs of these roads was raised to Rs. 42,39,051.

Regulation of water due to Madras.

959. The quantity of water due to Madras was let down daily as per rules of Agreement between the two Governments. Gauging at several standard stations were conducted for several stages. Against the maximum storage level of 124·80, the level reached during the year was 123·91 on 14th October 1951.

960. An estimate amounting to Rs. 29·7 lakhs was sanctioned in April 1948 for protective works in 103 and *Plus* 106 B. valley. Protective works in 103 were completed and works in *Plus* 106 valley are proposed to be taken up during 1952-53.

961. The following were some of the important works that were sanctioned during the year:—

		Rs.
1.	Constructing an anicut across Suvarnamukhi river in Kankanhally	1,65,400
2.	Protective Works to waste weir draft halla of Byramangala Tank in Ramanagaram Taluk	2,41,500
3.	Lift Irrigation Scheme at Maragowdanahally, Malvally Taluk	1,73,000
4.	Opening H. L. Channel from Nugu Reservoir	96,00,000
5.	Opening a feeder channel to Sulekere Tank, Nagamangala Taluk	9,50,000
	B. BUILDINGS.	
6.	Constructinga workshop for overhauling, etc., for Mysore Government Road Transport Service	1,60,000
7.	Supplemental works for the above ...	1,00,000
8.	Construction of a building for the Occupational Institute, Mysore	2,84,500
9.	Out-patient Dispensary attached to Krishnarajendra Hospital	2,17,000
10.	Constructing Crawford Hall, Mysore ...	9,69,705

BRIDGES.

		Rs.
11.	Constructing a bridge across the Kabbini near Thumbasoge	4,21,753

The following were some of the important major works that were under progress:—

		Rs.
1.	Constructing Sunnymutt Kannaju Anicut ...	2,19,000
2.	Opening out a Right Bank Channel from Marconahally Reservoir ...	2,56,000
3.	Constructing a new tank at Agaradahalli Tank, Channagiri Taluk... ...	2,75,000
4.	Protective Works to the Waste Weir Valley	29,70,000
5.	Opening Nugu Left Bank Channel from Halsur Anicut	9,40,000
6.	Nugu Reservoir Works and High Level Canal	83,50,000
7.	Hebballa Pick-up Channel ...	33,00,000
8.	Improving and extending Keelara Pick-up channels	2,20,000
9.	Constructing an ane across the Lokapavani near Bolenahally	3,56,000
10.	Constructing an ane across the Veeravaishnavi near Dummasandra	2,00,000
11.	Constructing an ane across the Veeravaishnavi near Uyyanahally	9,50,000
12.	Constructing rear extension of New Public Offices	6,85,000
13.	Constructing cement concrete houses at K.G.F.	2,55,000
14.	Constructing 320 quarters for P.A.R.P. at Adugodi in Bangalore South Taluk ...	14,48,000
15.	Constructing additional units for P.A.R.P. Lines at Bangalore	3,95,000
16.	Extension to Weavers' Shed, Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore	3,62,000
17.	Constructing Natural Science Block attached to Central College, Bangalore ...	3,62,000
18.	Constructing Occupational Institute at Davangere	4,85,000
19.	Constructing right wing to Sri Kempa Cheluvarajammanniavara Hospital at Malleswaram, Bangalore ...	3,62,000
20.	Constructing General Hospital Building at Tumkur	4,72,000

P. W. D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

		Rs.
21.	Constructing Nurses' Quarters, K. R. Hospital, Mysore	4,50,000
22.	Cement concreting Bangalore-Honnavar Road from Shimoga to Bhadravathi	7,16,422
23.	Constructing an R.C.C. Bridge across the River Arkavathi near Kankanhally ...	3,10,000
24.	Constructing a bridge across the Varada River near Kerehalli in Sorab Taluk ...	3,66,000
25.	Improvements to Water Supply to Shimoga Town	8,19,060
26.	Under-ground drainage works at Shimoga	5,40,856
27.	Yagachi Water Supply Scheme to Hassan Town	4,00,000
28.	Under-ground drainage at Mandya ...	8,09,230
29.	Replacing 16" steel pipes by 16" C.I. Pipes from 0 to 8 miles of the rising main from Bethamangala to K.G.F. ...	6,08,947
30.	Third Stage duplication of C.R.S. rising main	19,94,000
31.	Laying 24" pipe line from 0 to 6/1 miles C.R.S. to C.J.F., Bangalore ...	5,10,000
32.	Laying 24" loop main from Kethamaranahally Hillock to Mount Joy, Bangalore ...	10,19,000
33.	Laying 15" main from Mount Joy to Byrasandra Hillock, Bangalore ...	3,26,700
34.	Constructing two M.G. tanks at Kethamaranahalli	2,85,000

(ii) Electrical Department.

962. All the Capital Works of the Electrical Department during the year were included in the first Five-Year Plan of the State as well as that of the Union of India. In accordance with the Plan for Capital Development Works, a budget of Rs. 190 lakhs was estimated including a Government of India loan assistance of Rs. 50 lakhs for the specific purpose of power supply to irrigation pumps in the State under the main scheme of "Grow More Food" against 416·33 lakhs provided in the budget for 1951-52.

963. Though the materials required for development were not easily available, good progress was made on the various schemes of development under Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Schemes, Extension of Transmission Lines, Distribution of Power Supply all around the State, carrying on the work of Frequency Conversion of Power

Supply to 50 cycles and maintenance and replacements of the existing system in the workable condition.

964. The number of towns and villages electrified at the end of the past two years were :—

1950-51	...	...	473
1951-52	...	...	511

965. Twelve thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven fresh installations for both industrial, agricultural, domestic heating and lighting including cinemas were served and the total number of live installations at the end of the year stood at 1,18,231.

966. With the loan of Rs. 50 lakhs of the Government of India, 1,002 irrigation pumps were served with power supply during the year, thereby increasing the total number of irrigation pumps under power supply at the end of the year to 3,387 against 2,385 existing at the end of the previous year.

967. Twenty-seven thousand-five hundred and thirty-nine street lights ranging from 25 to 250 watts, 60 C.P. to 1,000 C.P. were in existence in several cities, towns, taluk headquarters and villages in the State at the end of the year as against 25,708 at the commencement of the year.

968. Besides, the department was supplying bulk power to the Madras Government at three points, *viz.*, Kollegal, Ujjini and Hindupur.

Generation Power.

969. The three Generating Stations at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Jog had conjointly generated 550, 327, 300 units of power during the year.

970. The total length of High Tension Transmission Lines under charge stood at 1,671 circuit miles and 1,223 route miles as against 1,801 circuit miles and 1,353 route miles at the commencement of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

971. The gross demand exclusively on power supply for the year was Rs. 1,97,41,614 and the collection amounted to Rs. 1,96,23,604. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 18,00,410.

972. The large increase in Demand and Collection was due to vast expansion of power supply to new places, for irrigation pumps and usual additions to installations in existing centres.

Net Receipts.

973. The net receipts for power supply after adjusting all working expenses incurred on establishment, audit and

P. W. D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

account charges, tools and plant, suspense and maintenance proper and also contributions to Depreciation Funds aggregating to Rs. 34,70,389 amounted to Rs. 99,93,532 as against the previous year's net receipt of Rs. 74,17,107 resulting in an increase of Rs. 25,66,425 over that of the previous year.

Depreciation Fund.

974. A sum of Rs. 34,70,389 being the contribution calculated at 3 per cent on Capital Assets other than Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project and surveys and at 1 per cent on Rs. 1,30,00,000 being the moiety of capital cost of Krishnaraja Sagara Dam adopted in Electrical Department was adjusted out of the working expenses and the balance of amount in the fund stood at Rs. 2,39,87,541.

Capital Expenditure.

975. The total capital expenditure incurred during the year under 81-A Capital Outlay on Electricity Scheme on various works excluding stock and suspense transactions amounted to Rs. 1,71,51,697. Out of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 34,29,225 represented the outlay incurred exclusively on power supply to Irrigation Pumps.

Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog and Bhadravati.

976. The expenditure incurred on this project during the year on Generating Station at Jog including Civil Engineering Works and the Receiving Station at Bhadravati and the transmission line linking these two amounted to Rs. 42,64,325.

Power Supply to Irrigation Pumps.

Power and Lighting.

977. There were 18,223 power installations and 1,05,008 lighting installations were under service in the Departmenal accounts.

978. There were 27,539 street lights throughout the State.

Rebates.

979. No rebate was allowed nor waiver of legitimate demand conceded except refund of minor excess collections on individual installations wherever justified. The question of fixation of rates for power supply to Tunga, Nugu and Lakkavalli Projects of the Public Works Department and for the newly started Ferro Silicon Plant at Bhadravati was under the consideration of Government.

Stores.

980. The Foreign and Local purchases made during the year amounted to Rs. 2,10,00,831.

Interruptions.

981. There were 24 interruptions lasting for a total period of 1 hour and 49 minutes and 10 pre-arranged

shut-downs lasting for 21 hours and 46 minutes throughout the different systems. All the interruptions, shut-downs were on Kolar and Mysore systems only.

982. There were 46 fatal accidents to persons, of whom 15 were Departmental men and 31 others. Of these, 39 deaths were due to electrocution and the rest due to causes by slips and fall while on duty. Accidents.

983. Health of the employees and their families residing in Electric colonies were well taken care of. The hospitals at Jog and Sivasamudram and the dispensary at Shimshapura were well maintained. Arrangements for weekly or bi-weekly visits by Assistant Surgeons nearby were arranged for employees living in remote villages. Anti-malarial operations at Jog under an Health Officer and at Bhadravati in co-operation with the New Town Board Authorities were carried out. General.

(iii) The Road Transport Department.

984. One hundred and fifty routes were being operated at the beginning of the year and the average mileage was 12,208·9. Fifty-four routes were suspended during July 1951, thereby reducing the total mileage to 9,382. Subsequently, 28 routes were resumed. The total routes operated by the Department at the end of the year was 134, covering a total mileage of 10,649·06. The average quantity of petrol consumed by all the vehicles daily amounted to 818·573 gallons as against 1,037 gallons in the previous year, and the average quantity of diesel oil consumed was 151·61 (213·12) gallons.

985. There were 16 accidents during the year, of which 4 were major and 12 minor accidents. There were 3 deaths and injuries to one cyclist as against 7 minor and 3 major accidents in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 1,741 was paid as compensation to the parties on account of accidents relating to the year 1949-50.

986. The capital investment was Rs. 28,58,692 (provisional figure) as against Rs. 25,68,600 (P.F.) and Rs. 26,29,329 (audited figure) in the previous year. The gross earnings realised were Rs. 33,87,748 (provisional figure) which works out to 169·6 pies per vehicle mile as against Rs. 32,85,318 (audited figure) yielding an average of 131·3 pies per vehicle mile in the previous year. The net

P.W.D., ELECTRICITY AND TRANSPORT

revenue realised during the year after charging off depreciation, vehicle tax, road cess, etc., was Rs. 26,230 (provisional figure) as against Rs. 23,104 (audited figure) in the previous year. The net return on the capital invested was 0·92 per cent (provisional figure) as against 0·9 per cent (audited figure) in the previous year.

987. The workshop was constructed in the new premises in the Sunkal Farm area where the maintenance of the vehicles is being attended to. The construction of the temporary office building in the new premises was sanctioned.

988. The question of opening sub-depots and offices at important centres and posting executive and workshop staff with relief buses, jeeps and motor cycles was under consideration.

989. A departmental canteen is being run on no-profit basis for the benefit of the employees of the Department.

(iv) The Mysore Traffic Board.

990. Rules 272 and 273 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules, 1945 were amended so as to empower any Officer of the Central Excise Department not below the rank of Inspector to stop and search goods vehicles and public service vehicles for excisable goods.

991. Orders were issued exempting non-transport motor vehicles of Bombay State visiting Jog Falls on official duty from payment of taxes.

992. Bus permits were continued to be issued liberally on interior routes for creating facilities to the travelling public. The number of permits issued during the year was 240.

CHAPTER IX—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

993. The introduction and working of the rural health unit scheme in the malnad prevented the depopulation in the malnad areas. During the year, there were 138,038 live births and 87,003 deaths showing an excess of 71,035 births over deaths. The excess was recorded in all districts and cities, indicating that, even in malnad districts, the state of public health was satisfactory.

994. The birth rate computed for the year on the census population of 9,071,678 was 15·2 as against a death rate of 7·4.

995. There was a steady decrease in the incidence of malaria in the Health Unit areas due to the spraying of D.D.T. Incidentally, plague has also been effectively controlled in the sprayed areas.

996. During the year, the UNICEF donated for Mysore State 100,000 lbs. of milk powder for distribution in the distress areas.

Plague, Small-pox, and Cholera.

997. During the year, there were 1,122 deaths from plague, 3,213 from small-pox and 3,185 from cholera, showing an incidence of 12, 35 and 35 per mille of population. This low incidence was the result of taking immediate preventive measures in all the Health Unit areas, and in the other areas by the District Health Officers.

998. During the year, 1,36,135 anti-plague inoculations and 9,00,361 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. A total of 1,115,317 anti-small-pox vaccinations were done, of which 316,561 were primary and 798,756 re-vaccinations. As an additional preventive measure, a total of 238 places were declared as infected and 122 shandies were stopped for varying periods under the Mysore Public Health Act. The UNICEF donated during the year equipment and drugs for the use of five Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

999. The World Health Organisation Team at the Malaria Control Demonstration Project at Sagar, after completing the second year of operation in the extended

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

area including the whole of Hosanagar, Sagar and Sorab Taluks, withdrew by the end of June 1951. After the withdrawal of the foreign team, the staff of the Malaria Investigation and Research Centre for Saklespur which had been lent to the World Health Organisation was re-transferred to Saklespur. The Public Health Cess Act was passed during the year as Mysore Act No. XVIII of 1951.

Infant Mortality.

1000. There were 9,673 deaths of infants under one year of age during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 70·1 per 1,000 live-births. The rate was highest (75·6) in Shimoga District and lowest (48·3) in Mysore District.

1001. There were 67,003 deaths from all causes, giving a general death rate of 7·4 per mille of population. The rate was highest (9·3) in Mysore District and lowest (5·6) in Hassan District.

1002. The deaths reported during the year, were classified according to the communities:—

Sl. No.	Deaths in Communities	Male	Female	Total
1	Vokkaligars ...	5,581	5,670	11,251
2	Lingayats ...	3,661	3,662	7,323
3	Brahmins ...	976	1,013	1,989
4	Kshatriyas ...	172	180	352
5	Other Caste Hindus (O.C.H.). (including Sadars).	15,755	15,491	31,246
6	Depressed Classes (D. C.) ...	4,664	4,622	9,286
7	Muslims	1,916	1,754	3,670
8	Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	403	408	811
9	Other Communities–Jains, Parsees, Buddhists, Sikhs, Tribes and others (O. C.).	102	91	193
10	Not stated ...	436	446	882
	Total ...	33,666	33,337	67,003

1003. The following statement gives the number of deaths reported, in the different age groups :—

Age group	*Deaths reported in 1951.*
0—1	9,673
1—5	11,080
5—10	3,332
10—15	2,003
15—20	3,157
20—30	6,338
30—40	5,772
40—50	5,701
50—60	5,684
60 and over	11,773
Not stated	2,490
Total ...	67,003

1004. During the year, there were 3,202 deaths from Tuberculosis, giving a specific death rate of 35 per mille of population. The incidence was highest in Tumkur (55) and Kolar (47) Districts and lowest (17) in Shimoga District. Tuberculosis.

1005. There were 13,295 deaths from Malaria and the death rate was 147 per mille of population. The incidence was highest (232) in Kolar District and lowest (125) in Bangalore District. Malaria.

1006. The routine examination of blood smears was continued in the Central Laboratory. The use of pyrethrum extract was completely replaced by D.D.T. in all the units. Bureau of Malariology.

1007. In connection with the studies on the duration of residual effect against mosquitoes, different dosages of application of D.D.T. and Gammexane were continued at Mandya and Srinivaspur. In the case of D.D.T. dosage of 56 mgms., 100 mgms. and 200 mgms. and in the case of Gammexane 8, 11 and 22 mgms. per sq. ft. were tried. As a result of these trials, it was found that it would be economical to standardise the application of D.D.T. in a dosage of 100 mgms. per sq. ft. the spraying being repeated for every 4 months, the number of applications depending upon the length of active transmission season in the different areas. Malaria control.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

In the case of Gammexane however, it was found that 8 mgms. per sq. ft. was practically useless, as the residual effect would not last for more than 2 to 3 weeks, whereas a dosage of 11 mgms. per sq. ft. would last for about 3 to 4 weeks.

1008. As a result of the experience gained during two years of insecticidal spraying in different parts of the State, it was found that economies could be effected by keeping a minimum number of trained labour on a permanent basis, employing casual labour on nominal roll only for the period of actual spraying.

1009. The population of the Jog colony during the year was about 3,850. The anti-malaria work in the colony included residual spraying anti-larval work, using malarial and permanent engineering works. All known breeding places within half-mile zone of the colony were regularly oiled once a week. The results of anti-malaria work were quite satisfactory and the spleen rates for 1950 (April and October) were 1.9 and 1.4 respectively and the corresponding rates for 1951 were 1.3 in April and 0.6 in October.

Health Education.

1010. With the cessation of the publication of the "Mysore Arogya" in March 1950, as a measure of economy, the work of the section was confined to the contribution of articles and press-notes to the local press and preparation of special reports for publication; Lectures to the trainees of the Kasturba Camp and a radio talk on Public Health were given.

1011. The Health Propagandist visited schools and addressed the students on various health subjects.

1012. The departmental posters and leaflets were distributed to institutions and the public.

(ii) Bureau of Epidemiology.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

1013. The important work of the Bureau consisted in adopting measures for the control of epidemics of plague in the different parts of the State.

1014. As per daily reports received on the occurrence of cases and deaths from plague, a total of 1,440 attacks with 549 deaths were reported from 2 cities, 51 towns and

323 villages as against 914 attacks with 495 deaths reported from 2 cities, 11 towns and 134 villages during the year. The infection was heavy in Mysore District.

1015. Cyanofumigation was undertaken in 4 cities, 17 towns and 300 villages, treating 153,209 houses as against 1,40,655 houses in 2 cities, 10 towns and 235 villages in the previous year.

(iii) Vaccination.

1016. As a preventive measure, 1,115,317 anti-small-pox vaccinations were performed, of which 316,561 were primary and 798,756 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 3,213.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

1017. During the year, streptomycin-treated vaccine lymph was issued for mass use in view of high purity and lowered cost of production. Only buffalo and cow calves were made use of for the manufacture of vaccine lymph as in previous years.

1018. There was an increase in the demand for vaccine lymph, not only from within the State, but also from outside.

1019. The demand for vaccine lymph was met in full. In February 1951, a total of 2·25 lakhs of doses of vaccine at a cost of Rs. 13,500 was supplied to Madras State, and to Coorg State from September onwards 9,360 doses of vaccine at a cost of Rs. 601 were supplied.

1020. Purified and bacteriologically tested lymph samples found fit for use were tried on 1,126 children in the Model Range.

1021. Vaccine lymph enough for 1,567,190 cases was issued during the year, excluding the quantity used clinically at the institute and that used for vaccination in the Model Range.

1022. The usual course of lecture demonstrations in vaccination work was delivered to the final M.B.B.S. and L.M.P. students of the Medical College and Medical School, respectively. The students of the Health Inspectors' training class of the Department and the pupil compounders of the Mysore Medical Department were also given the necessary training in vaccination work.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

1023. In the Medico-Legal Section, a total of 431 cases with 1,881 articles were received and examined during the year. In 183 cases, Mammalian Blood was detected among 194 cases received. In 69 cases, poison was detected out of 139 cases received.

1024. A few persons who ate food prepared out of jola obtained from a ration shop suffered from delirium and hallucinations. The jola was seized and a sample was sent for examination. On examination it was found to contain black seeds belonging to a plant of the N. O. solanaceæ. They had all the characteristic features of the seed of either Datura stromonium or hyocyamus niger and an alkaloidal extract prepared from the seeds was found to contain a poisonous alkaloid of the atropacious group. How the jola got contaminated with those seeds was under investigation.

Vaccines prepared.

1025. The following quantities of plague, cholera and T.A.B. vaccines were manufactured and issued during the year:—

	Manufactured.	Issued.
Plague Vaccine (in doses) ...	124,011	255,400
Cholera Vaccine (do) ...	1,532,000	1,641,420
T.A.B. Vaccine (do) ...	20,000	24,750

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

1026. There were 490 medical institutions at the commencement of the year. During the year, 9 new institutions were opened. Owing to the integration of the Mysore Military Forces from 1951-52, 6 Military Medical Institutions were disbanded, thus reducing the number of institutions to 493.

1027. At the close of the year, there was on the average, one medical institution for 59·8 square miles of area and for 14,866 of population as compared with 60·1 square miles and 14,957 of population served at the close of the previous year.

1028. Out of 493 institutions, 450 were public, 26 non-public, 13 private-aided and 4 non-aided, 86 were hospitals and 407 dispensaries, 75 were specially meant for women

and children and 418 were general institutions meant for all, 94 were urban and 399 rural; 108 were Government institutions, 15 Missionary institutions, 368 received contributions from Local Bodies and 2 were others.

1029. Of the 15 Missionary Institutions, 13 were Government-aided, the last two being non-aided industrial institutions.

1030. The two private non-aided M.S.M. Railway Dispensaries at Bangalore Civil Station and Bangarpet were clubbed with the other Government Railway Dispensaries, since all the State Railways were integrated with those of the Central Government during the year.

1031. Though the 28 (35) dispensaries could not work regularly either during the whole or part of the year, for want of medical personnel, periodical visits by the nearest II Grade Assistant Surgeons were arranged. Periodical visits to Dispensaries.

1032. The total number of beds available in all the institutions of the State was 5,461, of which 2,196 were intended for men and 3,265 for women and children. Beds.

1033. The number of fresh admissions of in-patients in all the institutions was 150,140. Of these, 5,450 died, giving a general mortality rate of 3·6 deaths for 100 patients treated in the institutions as compared with 3·5 in the previous year. In-patients.

1034. The number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 7,385,654. Of these, 2,823,527 were men, 1,848,741 women and 2,713,386 children. Out-patients.

1035. The following table shows the most prevailing diseases for which out-patients were treated :—

Diseases	Number of patients treated
1. Malaria	1,436,707
2. Ulcers	478,842
3. All other diseases of the digestive system.	473,102
4. Other diseases of the Skin ...	442,976
5. Diarrhœa	356,308
6. Diseases of the eye	329,385
7. Injuries	300,763
8. Pyrexia of uncertain origin ...	267,727

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

1036. The following table gives the comparative statistics of diseases in the urban and rural areas :—

Diseases	State Total	Cities	Non-Cities
1. Tubercle of the lungs ...	11,391	7,946	3,445
2. Other tubercular diseases	12,209	9,122	4,087
3. Diseases of the nervous system ...	147,133	59,756	87,377
4. Diseases of digestive system ...	473,102	140,553	332,547
5. Diseases of the teeth and gums ...	78,755	38,211	40,544
6. Gonorrhœa ...	32,221	12,378	19,843
7. Syphilis ...	1,913	1,075	838
8. Diseases of the male generative system ...	20,636	6,553	14,083
9. Diseases of the female generative system ...	109,152	61,518	47,634

Surgical Operations.

1037. The number of surgical operations performed in all the institutions was 163,602. Of these, 128,907 resulted in cure, 25,015 in relief, 240 in being discharged otherwise and 250 in death, giving a mortality of 2·5 per 100 patients operated.

Parturition cases.

1038 The total number of parturition cases conducted by trained midwives and nurses, both in and outside the institutions was 68,333.

Maternal deaths.

1039. There were 445 deaths among the parturition cases that were conducted in the State.

Infant deaths.

1040. Out of 65,662 live-births, 2,970 infants died resulting in an infant mortality rate of 2·97 per 1,000 live-births.

Finance.

1041. The income of the Department during the year was Rs. 10,01,720 (Rs. 10,81,011). The hospital receipts realised from paying patients, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,30,923 (Rs. 4,47,894). The contributions from local bodies, including the Corporation of Bangalore and the Sanitary Board of Kolar Gold Fields amounted to Rs. 3,90,538 (Rs. 4,85,300). A sum of Rs. 1,22,183 (Rs. 1,53,817) was realised by the sale of medicines to other departments.

1042. The expenditure on medical services was Rs. 75,41,205 (Rs. 87,17,405). This includes lumpsum grants to Aided Missionary institutions amounting to Rs. 36,113 (Rs. 22,476) and Rs. 12,345 (Rs. 15,979) by way of scholarships granted for the Medical School, Bangalore. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 26,70,332 (Rs. 39,07,117) was spent on salaries and other establishment charges, Rs. 16,11,047 (Rs. 20,49,338) on diet, Rs. 17,72,577 (Rs. 24,80,991) on medicines and hospital necessaries and Rs. 86,421 (Rs. 1,76,970) on bedding and clothing.

VII Special Hospitals.

Hospitals	New admissions of In-patients	Out-patients treated	Surgical Operations performed	In-patients died
1. Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.	13,796	112,149	15,366	709
2. Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.	14,349	41,823	1,733	75
3. Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.	2,614	36,613	4,504	2
4. Mental Hospital, Bangalore.	1,085	4,901	2,048	102
5. Bowring Hospital, Bangalore.	4,829	42,745	691	178
6. Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.	10,608	47,140	...	338
7. Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.	10,800	78,807	18,829	576
8. The Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.	8,450	23,125	1,494	46
9. The Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.	779	2,597	3,894	27
10. The Leper Asylum, Bangalore.	293	339	12 (All were cured)	20
11. The Epidemic Diseases Hospitals, Bangalore City, Civil Station, Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F.	2,781	4,189	...	520
12. The Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.	2,174	74,517	1,139	187
13. Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.	3,058	25,336	457	29

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Donations.

1043. Donations for medical relief amounting to nearly two lakhs of rupees were received from the philanthropic public.

1044. The Tuberculosis Seals Sales Campaign was inaugurated in Mysore during the year. The sale of Tuberculosis Seals throughout the State under the guidance of a Central Committee of official and non-official members, was authorised, the Senior Surgeon as Chairman and the Secretary of the Association as Secretary of the Committee.

1045. The total collections of the First Seals Sales Campaign throughout the State amounted to Rs. 23,975. A sum of Rs. 3,505 was transferred to the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi as its share of the collections including a proportionate share of the expenses incurred by it in the supply of Seals, etc., to Mysore.

1046. B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme which was till recently functioning only in the City of Bangalore was extended to Mysore and K.G.F. A five-year plan for the extension of mass B.C.G. Vaccination throughout the State was under consideration.

1047. Mass Radiography which was inaugurated in Bangalore in March 1949 in the Out-patient Department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, continued to function.

1048. The total number of out-patients examined during 1951 was 10,687 with a daily average of 35·9. The cost per film including the establishment and depreciation on the plant works up to about annas 12.

General.

1049. The cadre of Surgeons was increased by 5, that of Assistant Surgeons Grade I by 26 and Lady Assistant Surgeons Grade I by 6 Posts of certain important taluk headquarter dispensaries were converted into those of Assistant Surgeons Grade I in order to post Medical Graduates instead of Licentiates.

1050. The most outstanding events in the history of the Medical Department was the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, was graciously pleased to inaugurate the function on 19th August 1951 by unveiling the Commemoration Stupa, laying the Foundation Stones of the Surgical Department and the Sri Raja Venkatarama Chetty Out-patient Department and declared open the new Pathological Institute. He also opened the Out-patient Block of

the Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields on 11th August 1951. On 26th June 1951, His Highness declared opened the new building constructed and donated by Sri M. Kempiah for the Mavalli Dispensary, Bangalore.

1051. The starting of 15 Mobile Dispensaries in the State to carry on medical aid to the very doors of the villagers in the rural areas was sanctioned.

1052. Arrangements were made by Government for the free supply of V.D. Serological equipment by UNICEF.

1053. Arrangements were also made by Government for the supply of Procaine Penicillin by UNICEF for the free treatment of women patients.

CHAPTER X—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

1054. The year witnessed further strides in the field of education and there was an all round increase in different grades of institutions. On 31st March 1952, there were 13,888 (13,872) Public and Private Institutions with a total enrolment of 927,133 (919,320) pupils.

Management	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools	
	No. of Schools	Strength	No. of Schools	Strength
Central Government ...	2	311	...	...
State Government ...	9,155	6,53,850	667	81,645
District Board ..	42	3,762	...	...
Municipal ...	68	22,388	3	926
Aided ...	*3,800	1,36,244	89	22,402
Un-aided ...	45	4,243	4	539
Unrecognised ...	13	873	...	...
Grand Total ...	13,125	8,21,621	763	1,05,512

*NOTE.—Includes the literacy classes conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council and the decrease in the total mainly was due to the fall in the number and strength of literacy classes from 2,396 to 2,093 and from 47,095 to 42,179, respectively.

1055. The unrecognised institutions being hitherto shown as villages indigenous schools are indicated as unrecognised schools.

Percentage.

1056. The percentage of pupils under instruction in all the Public Institutions excluding literacy classes to the total estimated population of school-going age of 2,267,920 was 39·02 (38·46), 52·91 (52·23) for boys and 24·32 (23·89) for girls. On an average, there was one school for an area of 2·50 (2·57) square miles and for every 784 (790) persons.

High Schools

1057. The number of High Schools increased from 209 to 217 including two unrecognised schools started in the latter part of the year and their total strength from 62,484

to 65,730. One Government High School was opened during the year. The District Boards in the State opened more high schools during the year under their management bringing the total number of District Board Schools to 42.

1058. Additional centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1952 were sanctioned with a view to affording greater facilities to the students appearing for the examination.

Middle Schools.

1059. There were 703 Middle Schools with an enrolment of 133,457 pupils as against 711 with a strength of 133,771. The fall in the number of Middle Schools was due to the deletion of Higher Elementary Schools of Civil Area from pucca schools and inclusion under New Type Middle Schools.

1060. The scheme of sanctioning of New Type Middle Schools with a view to providing Middle School Education in rural parts was being continued and the number of New Type Middle Schools in the State during the year increased from 584 with a strength of 99,227 pupils (with 38,984 pupils in Middle School classes and 61,243 pupils in Primary classes of these schools) to 669 Schools with a total strength of 115,905 pupils (45,969 in Middle School classes and 69,936 in Primary classes). On an average, there were 68 pupils studying in Middle School classes of every New Type Middle School, when there were 189 pupils for every pucca Middle School. The number of pupils studying in Middle School sections of New Type Middle Schools formed 24·89 per cent of the total number of pupils of 1,84,713 in all Middle School classes.

1061. The average daily attendance of pupils in all public institutions was 748,445 including literacy classes or 80·80 per cent as against 816,780 or 82·4 per cent of the number on rolls.

Primary Education.

1062. The expansion of Primary Education in the State by opening additional schools in rural areas was continued and 228 schools excluding 25 for urban areas were sanctioned during the year.

1063. The number of Primary Schools including New Type Middle Schools in the State increased from 10,184 schools with an enrolment of 6,35,206 including 213,648 girls to 10,474 schools with a total enrolment of 639,635 pupils inclusive of 216,693 girls.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Adult Education.

1064. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities by conducting 2,093 (2,396) literacy classes during the year. The total number of persons under instruction was 42,179 as against 47,095 in the previous year. The number of persons made literate was 30,339 (35,931). The number of new libraries started during the year was 85. The annual Government grant to the Council continued to be Rs. 5 lakhs.

Depressed Classes.

1065. The number of separate institutions for the education of Depressed Class students decreased from 465 to 441 during the year, and their strength also decreased from 17,687 to 17,436, of whom 7,260 were boys and 3,157 were girls of Depressed Classes as against 7,538 boys and 3,175 girls during the previous year. But the number of Depressed Class pupils studying in general schools showed an increase during the year. The decrease in the number of institutions was due to the closure of private schools and the free admission of students of these communities in general schools. There were 82,378 pupils (60,607 boys and 21,771 girls) in general schools making on the whole a total of 92,795 pupils (67,867 boys and 24,928 girls) as against 79,725 (60,567 boys and 19,158 girls) pupils of the Depressed Classes in the previous year in all the institutions.

Muslim Education.

1066. The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls increased from 1,229 to 1,276 and the enrolment from 75,078 (40,666 boys and 34,412 girls) to 82,426 (44,859 boys and 37,567 girls).

Education for Women.

1067. The number of separate institutions for the education of women increased from 743 (exclusive of 270 literacy classes) with an enrolment of 104,524 including 4,211 boys to 763 schools with a strength of 105,512 pupils including 4,509 boys. The increase in the number of institutions was due to the opening of fresh schools in deserving places. There was a small increases in the number of institutions, while the strength increased by 4,272 pupils. In addition, 166,760 girls were studying in boys' schools and 272 in unrecognised schools making a total of 268,035 girls under instruction in the State as against 266,576 in the previous year, forming 28·91 per cent of the total number of pupils attending all types of educational institutions. The increase in the number of girls under instruction over the previous year was 1,499.

1068. The results at the S.S.L.C. Middle School and Upper Primary and other Examinations in respect of girl candidates were as follows :—

Sl. No.	Kind of Examination	Number		Percentage
		Examined	Passed	
1	S.S.L.C. ...	2,820	1,796	63·69
2	Middle Schools ...	6,625	4,190	63·24
3	Upper Primary ...	616	283	45·94
4	Samskritha Examination ...	82	55	67·08
5	Commercial Examination ...	178	68	38·20
6	Teacher-training Examination	166	163	98·20

1069. The distribution of scholarships were as follows :— Scholarships.

Backward communities (excluding Muslims) Rs. 2,11,570, Depressed Classes Rs. 76,995, Muslims Rs. 8,100, General Rs. 31,000, Merit Rs. 1,080, Special Rs. 2,500, Samskritha Education Rs. 16,561, Military Rs. 33,145, Girls Rs. 19,825 and Rs. 4,500 for Malnad Scholarships and Rs. 3,546 for other Scholarships and Rs. 4,450 for studies outside Mysore and Rs. 1,35,578 for stipends, etc., in Training Institutions. A sum of Rs. 2,03,960 was also provided for Foreign Scholarships.

1070. The number of pupils receiving scholarships was 3,902 in High Schools and 3,523 in Middle Schools. In addition, 10,613 pupils including all Scholarship holders enjoyed full fee concession in the High Schools of the State.

1071. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of Scouting on 31st March 1952 was 36,112 (45,680). Bharat Scouts and Guides.

1072. An important landmark in the History of Scouting was the merger of the Boys Scouts Association and the Hindustan Scout Association under the name of the "Bharat Scouts and Guides", while the Girl Guides Association merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides on 15th August 1951. Four Scouters attended the 7th World Jambooree held in Austria in August 1951.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Medical Inspection

1073. A total of 3,542 girls in High Schools were examined. During the year, 61,423 boys were examined and 12,169 boys and 30 girls were treated for various complaints. Most of the children suffered from mal-nutrition.

(ii) University of Mysore.

1074. The number of students in the University Institutions including affiliated Colleges during the year was 19,138 (18,144).

1075. The Government grant to the University for the year was Rs. 42,56,402 as against Rs. 39·5 lakhs for the previous year.

1076. The value of Depressed Class Scholarships awarded was—

Degree Classes: Rs. 200 each per mensem.

Intermediate Classes Rs. 150 each per mensem.

1077. In addition to the award of the above scholarships, the Depressed Class students were exempted from payment of tuition and examination fees.

1078. The two hostels for the benefit of Depressed Class students were continued at Bangalore and the other at Mysore. The establishment charges were met by the University. Every Depressed Class student who stayed in these hostels was in receipt of a subvention of Rs. 10 towards boarding charges. Provision of Rs. 10,000 was made for this purpose in the budget for 1950-51.

Convocation.

1079. The 32nd Annual Convocation of the University was held on 8th December 1952. His Highness the Chancellor presided. The number of candidates who were admitted in person to several degrees was 1,580 including 274 women candidates; fifty-four candidates took their degrees *in absentia.*

1080. The Indian Mathematical Society held its annual session in Bangalore during the month of December 1951. A number of popular lantern lectures, scientific meetings and an exhibition were held.

1081. The Conference of the All-India Principals of Training Colleges was held at Mysore under the auspices of the University during the month of December 1951.

1082. The National Cadet Corps at the two centres, *viz.*, Mysore and Bangalore, continued to function.

1083. The University District Scout Council arranged camps, excursions and service camps to secure the benefits of scouting aspects to the students of the University.

1084. Sixty-four Extension Lectures were arranged in different parts of the State. Prof. W F. Ogoum delivered a special lecture under Extension Lecture Scheme on National Planning for India.

1085. A summer course in Education for six weeks during Summer vacation of 1951, was organised for the benefit of University Teachers in the Teachers' Training College, Mysore. Thirty lecturers underwent the training. Summer course in Education.

1086. Twenty members of the teaching staff of the University were deputed to attend the various conferences and congresses held during the year in the several parts of India.

1087. Under Full-Bright Scheme, Mr. Roland D'Wolf Menn of U.S.A. was admitted to the Maharaja's College, Mysore, as a casual student. Full-Bright Scheme.

1088. Sri K. B. T. Thotappa, Lecturer in Political Science, Maharaja's College, Mysore, was awarded Smith Mundt Full-Bright Scholarship for study in the United States of America.

1089. Several distinguished visitors from outside visited the University and addressed the students in Mysore and Bangalore.

1090. Among the new features proposed during the academic year 1950-51, provision was made during the year to include the following among the optional subjects :— Courses o study.

Intermediate Stage.

Ethics, Psychology, Biology, Home Science, Political Science, Social Science and Music.

Degree Stage.

History of Civilization, Aesthetics, History and Philosophy of Science, Business Administration, Social Administration, Journalism, Education, Law and Applied Mathematics.

1091. An Honours Degree Course and a post-graduate Diploma Course in Indology were started in the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1092. A Department of Home Science was instituted in the Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore.

1093. Music was introduced as an Optional subject.

Board of Studies.

1094. The following Boards of Studies were constituted :—

1. Home Science,
2. Journalism,
3. Modern European Languages,
4. Music,
5. Indology.

Affiliation.

1095. The B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere, was affiliated to the University and permission was given to start the First Year Class as from September 1951.

Research Training.

1096. Under the Research Training Scholarship Scheme, instituted by the Government of India, 8 Senior Grade Scholarships of the value of Rs. 200 per mensem and 10 Junior Grade Scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 per mensem have been awarded to the members of the teaching staff. The scholarships are tenable for three years, 1949-50 onwards and 1951-52 onwards.

Endowments.

1097. Eleven Endowments of the total value of Rs. 1,34,708 were received during the year.

Government of India Aid.

1098. The work of the construction of the building for the development of Post-Graduate Research Facilities in the Department of Chemistry was taken on hand. The expenditure on this account will be met out of the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 from the Government of India.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

1099. Subventions were paid to 34 authors and editors of books and publishers of journals out of the provision of Rs. 2,500 made under "Encouragement to Authors" during the year.

1100. In the competition for the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Literary prizes, 31 works were received. Of these, 16 did not come under the purview of the rules. The remaining 15 works (1 manuscript and 14 printed books) were taken up for consideration. The committee which was appointed to judge the works received, awarded six prizes.

Libraries.

1101. The total number of volumes in the Education and Office Libraries attached to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at the close of the year was 5,382 (5,263) and 2,103 (2,083), respectively. There were 2 public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore for which grants amounting to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000, respectively, were paid during the year. Additional grants from other sources like Municipality, etc., were also received. There were 49 Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in the State in 1951-52 receiving Government grant and the sum spent as grant-in-aid to them was Rs. 23,175.

Finance

1102. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including University Education amounted to Rs. 3,49,42,181 (Rs. 3,11,43,520). Out of this, a sum of Rs. 8,13,814 (Rs. 9,32,301) was spent on institutions managed by Central Government, Rs. 2,13,15,759 (Rs. 1,70,14,530) on institutions managed by State Government, Rs. 2,68,879 (Rs. 1,37,159) by District Boards, Rs. 1,86,095 on University Department, Rs. 10,85,097 (Rs. 11,89,541) by Municipalities, Rs. 37,91,537 (Rs. 36,17,310) on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,17,270 (Rs. 2,07,219) on un-aided but recognised institutions, Rs. 17,66,916 (Rs. 28,50,811) on buildings and equipment, Rs. 8,86,695 (Rs. 8,80,699) on Scholarships and Rs. 35,33,932 (Rs. 30,97,247) on other Miscellaneous items and Rs. 11,75,777 on Direction and Inspection. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 2,75,78,861 (Rs. 2,21,65,759) or 78·93 (71·17) per cent of the total expenditure.

1103. A sum of Rs. 2,846 was incurred on private schools not conforming to Departmental Rules.

1104. The average cost of general school education per head of population was Rs. 3-12-4 (Rs. 3-6-8). Of this, a sum of Rs. 2-15-8 (Rs. 2-11-6) or 78·99 (79·26) per cent was met from State Funds.

1105. Provisions of Rs. 35,000 for Mid-day Lunch to the pupils of High and Middle Schools and Rs. 2,000 for New Type Middle Schools were made during the year.

(iv) Literature.

1106. The number of books registered during the year was 249 (192).

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(v) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute.

1107. The Institute started its ninth year of working from 1st July 1951. There was heavy rush for admission to the several courses. The total number of students admitted during the year was 423 bringing the total strength to 824 as against 791 in the previous year. Applications for admission were received from all over India and a good number of non-Mysoreans and refugees were also admitted in addition to those who were deputed from the Government of India and other State Governments.

1108. The following courses which were not attractive were abolished :—

1. Glass Technology, 2. Printing (Lower), 3. Composing, 4. Book-binding and 5. Machine minding.

Examinations.

1109. The public examinations in the Certificate Diploma, Short-term and Adult Craftsman courses were conducted as usual in June 1951. Out of 277 candidate who appeared for the Certificate Examination, 90 passed and out of 199 candidates who appeared for the Diploma examination, 98 passed. Out of 36 candidates who appeared for the Short-term course examination, 20 passed and out of 26 candidates who appeared for the Adult Craftsman courses including ladies' Tailoring Examinations, 17 passed. Of these, 6 in the Certificate examination, 14 in the Diploma examination and 3 in the short-term course examination passed in first class.

Scholarships.

1110. Nineteen merit scholarships, sixty-four backward community scholarships, three military scholarships, ten printing scholarships and five Ameer Jan Endowment scholarships and one Ursu scholarship were awarded.l Besides, several District Boards and Municipal Councils awarded 87 scholarships to the candidates coming from their respective areas with a view to encourage Technica Education in the State.

Educational Tours.

1111. Educational tours were undertaken during the year as usual by the Second and Third Year students of all the courses to Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Poona, Coimbatore, Madura, Trichinopoly and other places.

Recognition of the courses.

1112. The Government of Madras have recognised the Diploma in Civil Draughtsmanship of the Institute as equivalent to the Diploma of the College of Engineering Guindy, and the passed students were employed in several departments of that Government. The Institution of Engineers have also granted recognition of the Diploma of the Institute for exemption from the studentship examination. The Chief Inspector of Mines, Government of India, also communicated his approval of the Diploma in Mining of the Institute for eligibility to the concession in respect of practical experience in their examination for Mine Surveyors' Certificate of competency granted under Regulation 38 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1928.

1113. A large number of passed students of the Institute were absorbed in industries such as Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., Indian Telephone Industries, Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company, Mysore, Kirloskars, Ltd. and also in several Government Departments. The Government of India also employed a number of students in departments like Railways, Geological Survey of India, the Department of Information and Broadcast, the Central Public Works and other departments.

Equipment.

1114. A sum of Rs. 1,71,213 was utilised out of the grant of Rs. 2,00,000 sanctioned for the purchase of equipment during the year.

1115. The Institute Hostel and the Canteen continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Library.

1116. The total number of technical books in the Library at the end of the year was 5,140, the number added during the year being 55. Various reports, prospectuses of technical institutions in the United Kingdom and U.S.A., Trade Journals, Commercial Catalogues and instructional manuals were continued to be received.

Special Schemes.

1117. The existing syllabuses were revised by a Special Board appointed for the purpose and the revised syllabuses for the various courses were introduced during the year. The nomenclature of the courses were also revised suitably. The examination at the end of the first year which used to be the annual promotional examination was replaced by a public examination under the revised scheme. With a

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

view to provide opportunities to the students who were trained under the old scheme or failed under the old scheme in previous years, public examinations both in the Certificate and Diploma were continued during the year.

1118. The Radio Service Laboratory serviced a large number of radios belonging to Government departments and the public, and realised a gross revenue of Rs. 3,945 during the year.

1119. The Institute participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. The exhibits attracted much interest and received very high public appreciation.

1120. The Auto Service Station undertook the servicing and repair of cars, trucks and lorries belonging to Government departments and other private agencies.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

CHAPTER XI—MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Geology.

1121. The public evinced keen interest in obtaining mineral concessions in the State, as there was a great demand for manganese and other commercial minerals. Consequently, applications for the grant of certificates of approval, prospecting licences, mining leases and quarrying licences were on the increase during the year. Due to regular and periodical inspection of the ornamental and building stone quarries under the control of the Department, illicit quarrying was put an end to in various places, resulting in an increase of revenue.

1122. There was a marked increase in the receipt of applications from the mining public for the grant of mineral concessions in the State.

1123. Mineral concessions and their statistics :—

(1) One hundred and twenty-nine certificates of approval were current as against 109 in the previous year.

(2) Forty-eight mining leases were current during the year.

(3) One hundred and forty-three prospecting licences were current as against 106 in the previous year.

(4) There was a steady increase in the grant of licences for ornamental and building stones. Two hundred and ninety-nine quarrying licences were current during the year as against 279 in the previous year.

(5) There were 13 exploring licences and the grant of further licences was suspended in view of the New Mineral Concession Rules being introduced in the State.

(6) Twenty-nine collecting licences were current during the year. In view of the New Mineral Concession Rules, the grant of collecting licences was also suspended.

Mineral production of the State—1951.

1124. The total value of the minerals produced in the State was —

		Rs.
1. Metals	...	6,58,42,472
2. Non-metals :		
(*a*) Industrial minerals	...	31,06,220
(*b*) Building materials	...	7,80,390
Total	...	6,97,29,082

MISCELLANEOUS

1125. The demand, collection and balance of mining revenue and geological receipts, other than royalty on gold were —

		Rs.	a.	p.
Total Demand	...	2,60,483	8	2
Collection	...	2,39,091	9	5
Balance	...	21,391	14	9

1126. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 1,33,206.

1127. The following minerals were located as a result of survey and prospecting :—

Asbestos.—Near Aichanahalli, Mathigatta and Mudigere, Krishnarajapet taluk.

Barytes.—Near 10th mile-stone on Closepet-Magadi Road.

Beryl.—Near Kurubaramanchenhalli and Ragimuddanhalli, Krishnarajpet taluk.

Chromite.—To the west of Silanere on Krishnarajpet-Mysore Road.

Calcite.—In the magnesian lime-stone near Bettadabidu, Heggaddevankote taluk.

Cordierite.—At the western border of Closepet. Granite near 7/35th mile-stone on Bangalore, Kunigal Road.

Corundum.—Near Yadehalli, Doddanakatte, Pura, Muddanahalli and Mandalikanhalli, Krishnarajpet taluk; near Devaramarikunte, Surnahalli, Parasurampura, Mahadevapura, Durgavara, Giriyammanahalli and to the south of 11th mile-stone on Challakere-Pavagada Road, Challakere taluk.

Graphite.—In the pyroxene granulite in the excavated portions of the Nugu Reservoir Dam.

Kyanite.—Near Kudineerkatte (Holalkere taluk), Eraballi (Hiriyur taluk); Chattanhalli and on Madapura-Chennarayapatna Road in Krishnarajpet taluk; Mallur in Heggaddevankote taluk.

Lead ore.—Near Konagavalli on the Shimoga-Sagar Railway route.

Limestone.—To the north of the Krishnarajasagar dam North bank.

Mica.—In the kyanite deposits in Kudineerkatte, Holalkere taluk.

Quartz.—Near Chattamgere, Mudigere, Yadeballi and Bellibetta, Krishnarajpet taluk.

Soap-stone.—Near Hadanur, Anchanahalli and Natahalli in Krishnarajpet taluk.

Vermiculite.—In the amphibolite rocks in the vicinity of Shimoga town.

Geological Survey.

1128. The Krishnarajpet taluk in the Mandya District, and some other regions in the Magadi, Kunigal, Tumkur and Hoskote taluks were geologically surveyed during the year.

1129. The Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, framed under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (Central Act No. LIII of 1948) were applied to the State from 29th October 1951.

1130. The three Division Offices of the Department constituted in 1945-46 were abolished and the work centralised in the Head Office at Bangalore from 20th December 1951.

1131. An important development during the year was the Organisation of a Bureau of Mineral Development, the Bagespura Kaolin Works with all its assets and liabilities, being merged with the Bureau. The chief activities of the Bureau will be mineral research and marketing of minerals. The Bureau started functioning from 1st April 1952.

1132. The two Industrial Concerns under the control of the Geological Department, namely the Bellara Gold Mines and the Bageshpura Kaolin Works, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The Mines were supplied with Electricity and Water in August 1951.

(ii) Central Statistical Department.

1133. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning and Secretary, Economic Conference continued to be the Ex-officio Director of Statistics (State Statistician) during the year.

1134. The organisation of the Central Statistical Department was sanctioned in September 1949. The post of a Technical Assistant to the Director of Statistics was sanctioned for a period of one year in the first instance.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1135. An International Statistical Education Centre at Calcutta in collaboration with the Central Statistical Institute to provide instructions in theory and practice of statistics to some students belonging to Middle, South and Far East Countries was established. One candidate was selected from Mysore who underwent training for eleven months at the Centre.

1136. With a view to giving wider publicity to the growing importance of statistics for purposes of policy making and scientific research in India and in order to secure international comparability as regards the standards for the collection and processing of statistics collected in different fields by several State Governments in India, a report of the work done by the Statistical Sections of the various departments indicating the progress in that direction, particularly in respect of the past six months was furnished to the central statistical organisation, New Delhi, for being incorporated in the issue of the "Progress of Indian Official Statistics."

1137. In response to some *pro forma* from the Central Government requiring statistical information regarding income, expenditure, and the like, in respect of District and Local Boards, Civil and Criminal cases handled and disposed of by the Courts and Police Departments and particulars relating to the Co-operative Societies in the State, the data was collected from the departments concerned and furnished to the Government of India.

1138. A Short Training Course in Statistics in Bangalore through the International Statistical Institute for the benefit of the Officers of the Statistical Sections of the several Departments in the State at a cost of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned in April 1952.

(iii) Archæology.

1139. The activities of the Department were mainly concentrated on the study of the conservation needs of the large number of protected ancient monuments of the State. Forty monuments were examined during the year. The detailed notes prepared in connection with each monument were forwarded to the custodian in charge of the monuments for taking timely action to remedy the defects

noticed. More than a dozen estimates of cost amounting to about Rs. 1 lakh received through the Muzrai Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of Districts or the Public Works Department were returned duly countersigned during the year. A special estimate for urgent repairs to the Vidyasankara temple at Sringeri for Rs. 10,000 was also scrutinised. Other monuments of great archæological importance and architectural beauty inspected during the year that deserve to be noticed are the Arkeśvara temple at Hale Alur, Ramesvara temple at Narasamangala, Amaranarayana and Bhimesvara temples at Kaivara, Hariharesvaraswami temple at Harihar, Isvara temple at Anekonda, Lakshminarayana temple at Hosaholalu, Madhavarayaswami temple at Bellur and the Nagesvara and Channakesava temples at Mosale. An exhaustive note was prepared on the conservation needs of the Arkesvara temple at Hale Alur and Ramesvara temple at Narasamangala and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, for taking needful action.

1140. The Kallesvara temple at Aralaguppe is one of the early monuments of the State dating back to *circa* 10th Century A. D. The carved ceiling panels of this temple are one of sculptural beauty. This happens to be one of the finest among the figure sculptures in the State.

1141. The work of exploration of ancient sites was also done wherever possible with promising results.

1142. An important measure concerning the future control of the protected monuments of the State was the enactment by the Union Parliament of the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archæological sites and remains Act 1951. There are at present over 250 protected ancient monuments and sites in the Mysore State. Of these, 108 are important monuments and 8 archæological sites have been declared by the Union Parliament to be of national importance and included in the Union list of protected monuments, while the rest come under the State list. The expenditure required for the maintenance and arrangements for watch and ward of the monuments and archæological sites of national importance will be borne by the Central Government as from 1st April 1950.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

Epigraphy.

1143. Four sets of copper plate records were received by the Department for decipherment and study. One of them belongs to the Vijayanagar Rulers, two to the Keladi chiefs, while the other record is a grant made by the Mysore Ruler Krishnaraja Wadiyar II to one Singryapperumal. New lithic records were also discovered during the year at Hale Alur, Horakeredevarapura, Hosaholalu, Tavarekere, Kikkeri and other places.

1144. An exhibition of the antiquities pertaining to the Chitaldrug District was organised at Rangayyana Bagilu, Chitaldrug, during the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to that place.

1145. During July 1951, the Hon'ble Prime Minister for India and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs visited Belur, Halebid and Sravanabelagola and were acquainted with the masterpieces of ancient art in those places. A select collection of photographs taken by the Department was circulated among the different departments of Achæology situated all over India and received appreciation.

1146. The Guide Books to the monuments, etc., at Belur, Halebid and Talkad which were got re-printed recently were made available for sale to the public.

1147. The receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 27,204 and Rs. 27,204, respectively.

(iv) Government Press.

1148. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 6,97,505, and Rs. 1,13,433 respectively.

1149. The amount realised on account of subscription to the "Mysore Gazette" and advertisement and publication charges was Rs. 20,725 (Rs. 17,447).

Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

1150. The publications of the Education Department, the Department of Information, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore, the Red Cross Society Publications, the various Election Publications, Voters' list, etc., were stocked and sold as usual at the Book Depot. The sale of educational publications was carried on through 386 (422) recognised book-sellers and the official publications at

the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. The number of subscribers to the High Court Report was 93 (41). The net cash realisation at the Government Central Book Depot was Rs. 3,49,781 (Rs. 3,93,269). The total issues during the year amounted to Rs. 4,21,072 (Rs. 4,64,453).

Government Branch Press Mysore.

1151. The usual work in connection with the Dasara and Birthday Sessions, the works of the Mysore University and Railways, the works of the Oriental Research Institute and Palace and the text-books of the Education Department were executed by the Branch Press, Mysore. The Coorg Government Gazette, The Coorg Government Budget Estimates for 1952-53, Proceedings of the Coorg Legislative Council meetings, Bills as passed by the Coorg Legislative Council, forms, registers and statements required by the several departments of the Coorg Government, the Calendar for 1951-52 of the Government College of Mercara and the question papers of the Government College of Mercara, High School and the question papers of the Common Entrance Examination and Admission Tests were printed during the year. The question papers pertaining to the Public Examinations of the University and its constituent Colleges, Education Department including High Schools, Training Colleges, Indian University and other Educational Institutions of Coorg Government were also printed.

General.

1152. Vocational classes in printing were given to the second and third year classes of the High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore. The number of students attending these classes was 37 (36). The students of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute continue to receive practical instruction in Printing and Binding in the Government Press. The school for imparting elementary education to the younger apprentices and employees of the Press was conducted by the Department of Public Instruction.

1153. Three hundred sites have been granted to the employees of the Central Press, Bangalore, in the Industrial Suburb (Rajajinagar) at Rs. 3-8-0 per sq. yard.

1154. The periodicals like Gramabhyudaya and Sahakara Patrike and Labour Gazettes in English,

Information Bulletin in English and Kannada were also printed in the Press.

1155. The Rubber Stamp Section continued to prepare and supply the stamps required by Government Departments.

1156. The Photo-Zinco and Offset Section, the Linotype Section and Costing Section also continued to work during the year.

(v) Stationery Depot.

1157. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,19,857 (Rs. 1,35,852). New stock of the value of Rs. 10,25,924 was either purchased or received from the Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore and other offices, making a total of Rs. 11,45,781 (Rs. 9,23,474) at the end of the year. The value of issues to several offices amounted to Rs. 8,30,933 (Rs. 8,03,616).

1158. The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including half the cost of papers supplied for printing the forms and registers of Municipalities and Local Bodies amounted to Rs. 5,88,455 (Rs. 5,51,306). Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,50,549 was realised.

1159. The stationery articles (excluding the papers and articles that were stocked in Stationery Depot) amounting to Rs. 11,271 were purchased for use in connection with the General Elections.

1160. The value of purchases made in respect of both stationery articles and printing and writing papers through the Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 9,85,028 (Rs. 7,71,512).

1161. The total number of issues of stationery articles during the year including balances, advances and additional supplies made to the several departments of Government and quasi-government institutions and issues of printing papers and binding materials made to the Government Press, Bangalore, was 2,716 (2,900).

1162. The supply of stationery articles to the several Municipalities and Local Bodies in the State on payment of cost was continued.

1163. The supply of stationery articles to all Military Units transferred to the control of the Government of India and other integrated departments was continued on payment of cost with effect from 1st April 1950.

1164. As far as possible and consistent with quality and rates, articles of Indian manufacture were purchased during the year in preference to articles of foreign manufacture in pursuance of the general policy enunciated by the Government of India.

1165. The total value of articles of Mysore manufacture purchased during the year including the cost of printing and writing papers amounted to Rs. 9,63,608 (Rs. 6,07,938).

(vi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

1166. The Department of Horticulture continued its activities connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value. A large collection of the most interesting, ornamental and economically important plants were received from the various nurseries and botanical institutions from all over the world.

1167. A number of ornamental and economic plants were propagated in the nursery for tree-planting drive.

1168. Seeds and plants of both ornamental and economically important plants consisting of trees, shrubs and herbs were collected for sale and departmental supply; some of the important varieties of seeds were also offered in exchange to some botanical and horticultural institutions both in and abroad. Botanical specimens were supplied to Colleges for examination and collection purposes. The control of insect, insect pests and diseases attacking the horticultural crops was continued. The spraying staff visited all the Government horticultural farms and gardens, private orchards and gardens.

1169. The Lalbagh Botanical Garden continued to be the centre of horticultural work. Large number of visitors availed themselves the use of the garden for pleasure and Lalbagh.

MISCELLANEOUS

recreation as well as for study. There was great increase in the number of students visiting for systematic study of Botany.

1170. Public recreation grounds under the control of the department continued to maintain their popularity as places of public resorts and beauty spots. The lawns, foot-paths and roads were kept clean and tidy by timely weedings, mowing, manuring, etc.

1171. The All-India Congress Session was held in the Glass House for 3 days in July 1951 when almost all top-ranking leaders and officials visited Lalbagh. All of them enjoyed the atmosphere of Lalbagh and paid glowing tributes to the plant wealth and splendour of the garden.

Horticultural shows.

1172. The Summer Horticultural Show was held on 4th and 5th August 1951, and the Winter Show was held on 3rd and 4th February 1952.

1173. The Garden Competition was held on 1st August 1951. Thirty-six gardens, both ornamental and vegetable, entered the competition.

1174. All the gardens and parks of the Palace were well maintained.

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

1175. There was a total gate collection of Rs. 33,205 (Rs. 25,945) showing an increase in the number of visitors during the year.

1176. In Srirangapatna, particular attention was given to the maintenance of Dar-i-Dowlat Bagh and Gumbaz Gardens.

1177. The Brindavan Gardens were kept in excellent condition and many varieties of plants of economic and ornamental value were planted.

1178. All the Horticultural Farms in the State were kept in good condition.

Nandi Hill Station.

1179. This Hill Station is assuming importance as one of the best health and pleasure resorts in India and is visited by thousands of people throughout the year. The number of persons visited during the year was 9,860 (7,500). Besides this large number of sight-seers, pilgrims to Mahasivarathri jathra, students from various Colleges for botanical study and engineering survey visited the place. The daily van services were running from Bangalore throughout the year.

1180. The water of the famous "Amrithasarovara" was made use of on the Hills. Visitors were provided with comforts and conveniences and vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels were maintained throughout the year. Arrangements were made to get daily supply of fresh vegetables and fruits from Bangalore. A Dispensary, a Sub-Post Office and Police Outpost functioned from 15th March to 15th July 1952. The leading newspapers were subscribed and facilities were provided for indoor and outdoor games. Free musical entertainments and lectures were arranged.

Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station, Kemmangundi.

1181. Constant attention was bestowed to maintain the garden clean and attractive and to enhance its beauty, several new beds were laid out and planted. Vanamahotsava was observed and plantings were made by all the Ministers of the ex-Cabinet in the month of February 1952.

1182. The administrative control of the Bee-keeping Section was transferred to the Department of Horticulture from the Department of Animal Husbandry with effect from 1st April 1951. The Section took an active part in the two Horticultural Shows and the Mysore Dasara Exhibition by demonstrating the improved methods of bee-keeping and scientific and hygienic methods of honey extractions. There were many enquiries for the supply of hives and pure honey during the year.

1183. The total revenue of the Department for the year was Rs. 39,343 (Rs. 37,932).

(vi) Stores Purchase Committee.

1184. The value of orders placed (including the Annual Rate Contracts) with firms in India amounted to about Rs. 1,54,29,682 (Rs. 1,31,81,398). The value of orders placed with firms in Foreign countries amounted to Rs. 70,81,914 (Rs. 54,93,380). The total value of all purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee both from firms in India and in Foreign countries during the year amounted to Rs. 2,25,11,596 as against Rs. 1,86,74,778 during the previous year. The increase in the value of prices was partly due to the increased indents from Departments like the Electrical, Government Electric Factory, Soap Factory, Government Silk Factory, Public Works Department, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

1185. Due to armament and stock-piling programmes of various countries the number of ex-stock offers from those countries were very few and there was a marked tendency towards increased prices and delays in delivery. For the same reason, the price of non-ferrous metals was also on the increase and the supply position was uncertain. Certain essential chemicals like Sulphate of Alumina became comparatively scarce and their prices compared to the ruling prices last year were very high.

1186. The prices quoted by Foreign Firms were only tentative subject to change at the time of actual shipment.

1187. Since the Mysore Railway was integrated with the Government of India, the services of Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, Consulting Engineers, were not utilised. The Inspecting Staff of the Industries and Commerce Department inspected the articles of local manufacturers, such as furniture, leather articles, iron safes, etc., required by the Government Departments.

1188. As the services of Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, Ltd., London, were terminated, no expenses were incurred on behalf of the Stores Purchase Committee.

1189. The expenditure incurred on the establishment, salaries and contingencies including the rent of the Office Building and advertisement charges amounted to Rs. 44,193. The incidence of cost on the total value of all purchases arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee works out to ·20 per cent as against ·23 per cent during the previous year.

Mysore Trade Agent in London and the Clearing Agents in Madras.

1190. Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras, were the Clearing and Forwarding Agents. The total tonnage of consignments imported and exported by the Agents was 8,140 tons as against 8,466 tons during the previous year. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 27,71,278 as against Rs. 27,61,697 during the previous year, including customs duty, landing charges, harbour dues, commission and other incidental charges for the transport of the consignments to their respective destinations. Refund of excess customs duty, transit dues, etc., were recovered from the customs authorities during the year to the extent of Rs. 1,23,693 (Rs. 2,30,892).

1191. Thirty-eight firms were included in the list of the approved firms in the office during the year. In addition

to the above, 79 firms were permitted to quote against open enquiries for a period of one year in the first instance just to watch their performance.

1192. The Stores Purchase Committee Manual was revised. The Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, has been delegated certain powers to facilitate quick disposal of work in the office.

(viii) Public Service Commission.

1193. The Public Service Commission was constituted on 18th May 1951. As there were a large number of candidates in many unit offices for Class II clerical services waiting for appointment, the Commission decided to re-arrange by transfer of candidates from Units where there is no likelihood of their being appointed in the near future to those where there is need for candidates, and accordingly action was being taken to transfer such surplus candidates. So far as Class I clerical approved lists were concerned, applications were invited only from Backward Classes graduates, as candidates belonging to other classes (Brahmins) were still waiting for appointment in all the Unit Offices for appointment. Approved lists for teachers in Primary and Middle Schools will be issued to such of the Unit Offices as are in need of them. The appointments other than those for which approved lists of candidates were issued, were dealt with as per Note to Rule 15 of the Revised Rules of Recruitment.

1194. One thousand four hundred and sixty-seven vacancies were individually advertised and filled up. In respect of important technical and executive appointments (including Gazetted ones), candidates were selected by the Commission after interview, the Heads of Departments concerned being also invited to assist the Commission in this connection.

1195. The following proposals which were made by the Commission were under the consideration of Government :—

1. Reorganisation of the Department.
2. Draft rules and regulations framed under the Constitution of India.
3. The principles of communal representation in the services as provided for under Article 16 (4) of the Constitution.

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1196. The scheme of selection of candidates by competitive examination for appointments to the ministerial and non-technical executive posts (superior service) was under the consideration of the Commission.

1197. Twenty-five temporary officials of the Mysore State Troops who were discharged after integration were absorbed in the services under the State and another batch of 36 permanent officials who are similarly placed were also absorbed.

1198. Irregular appointments and promotions were periodically checked by systematic inspection of Unit Offices of recruitment by the Inspectors for Recruitment.

(ix) Anti-Corruption.

1199. At the commencement of the year, there were 1,124 petitions pending enquiry. During the year, 711 petitions were received. Out of the total number of petitions received, 317 containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 540 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof; and enquiries in respect of 53 cases in which the allegations were substantiated resulted in 2 Government servants being dismissed from service, services being dispensed with in the case of five, two compulsorily retired, three retired, eight reverted, five reduced, two transferred, increments being stopped in the case of six, two demoted, one fined and transferred and seven warned. Three Shanbhogues and one Patel were placed under suspension for varying terms.

1200. A sum of Rs. 1,489 was ordered to be recovered from an Agricultural Engineer, similarly a sum of Rs. 844 from an Assistant Commissioner, Rs. 529 from an Inspector of Police, Rs. 300 from an Assistant Engineer, Rs. 300 from a Sub-Overseer, Rs. 130 from one Amildar and Rs. 94 from another Amildar, Rs 38 from a Senior Sericultural Inspector, Rs. 21 from a Compounder of Medical Stores and Rs. 646 from two private persons.

1201. One case of black-marketing in which prosecutoin was launched in a Court of Law ended in conviction.

1202. In the case of two yarn merchants, their licenses were cancelled for violating the conditions of their licenses. In the case of an iron merchant, the quota allotted to him was cancelled, while in another the quota was reduced.

1203. On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against one Superintendent of an Occupational Institute of the status of a Superintending Engineer, one Head of a Department, one Assistant Engineer, one Accounts Officer of the Electrical Department, two Personal Assistants of the Medical Department, one Medical Officer and one Assistant Medical Officer of Health Units, one Assistant Surgeon (Grade I), one Assistant Surgeon (Grade II), one Steward and 2 Accountants and one Clerk of the Medical Department, one Inspector of Schools, three Agricultural Inspectors, one Sheristedar, 2 Revenue Inspectors, 3 Shanbhogues, 3 Patels and one Clerk of the Revenue Department, 2 Police Inspectors, 5 Sub-Inspectors, two Daffedars, 4 Police Constables, one District Weaving Supervisor, one Lecturer of Technological Institute, one Clerk of P.W.D. and 2 Depot Clerks.

(x) Efficiency Audit.

1204. During the year, 67 inspections of Government offices of several departments including 10 Taluk Offices, 3 Excise Offices, 12 Sales-Tax Offices, and other institutions were conducted. The working of the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act of 1932 was examined in 6 Districts. The accounts of the several cinema theatres were obtained and audited. The Branch also conducted several surprise inspections. During the course of inspections, several irregularities, such as non-booking of demands, short-levy of assessment, delay in the disposal of appeals, improper maintenance of accounts, misappropriation of public funds, non-recovery of enhanced rates on excisable articles and short-recovery of entertainment tax by the proprietors of several cinemas were noticed.

1205. The inspections disclosed a number of cases of leakages and loss of revenue due to Government amounting to Rs. 32,549. The concerned officers have been addressed to take action for effecting recoveries and for fixing responsibility for leakages or loss.

MISCELLANEOUS

1206. Among the more important matters investigated or enquired into are cases of misuse of foodgrains, misappropriation of Government money, misuse of Government materials and of Rural Development funds and other grants.

1207. The Branch conducted the inspection of the Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Mysore, where it was noticed that advances to officials from out of the imprest amount were made contrary to rules. This irregularity was brought to the notice of the Director of Agriculture for necessary action.

1208. During the course of the audit of the accounts of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Seciety, Yediyur, it was noticed that the accounts were not properly maintained and that there was shortage of foodgrains and cash. Pending further enquiry into the matter by the Deputy Commissioner, the concerned official was kept under suspension.

1209. A surprise inspection of the Vijayapur Sales Depot revealed shortage in foodgrains and misappropriation of Government money. The services of the official responsible were terminated and further enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner has been taken up.

1210. The inspection of accounts of the Entertainment Tax in several districts was taken up for the first time during the year. Loss of revenue on an extensive scale was observed in all the cases. There was practically no inspection work done by local officers. This fact was brought to the notice of Government and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts are being addressed to remedy the defects and to recover the shortages.

1211. The audit staff of the Efficiency Audit Branch also assisted the Anti-Corruption Branch in several inspections and enquiries, during the period of which mention may be made of the audit of accounts of the Body Guards, Mysore.

1212. Cases in which serious irregularities were noticed during the inspections were brought to the notice of Governments and notes of inspections were sent to the Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for taking necessary action.

(xi) Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.

1213. The work relating to the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons who migrated into Mysore was continued as in previous years. The Revenue Commissioner continued to be the Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons. The Committee met nine times during the year.

1214. The several items of work relating to relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons in the State which were continued during the year were:—

(*a*) *Registration.*—One hundred and sixty-five families comprising 694 persons were registered during the year, thus bringing the total number of displaced persons migrated to the Mysore State till the end of year to 2,067 families consisting of 8,731 persons. Of these, 107 families comprising 295 persons left the State (inclusive of those who left during the previous years) to rehabilitate themselves in other States on employments offered to or business facilities secured by them. Such persons were issued free railway passage as per rules. The number of displaced persons who remained in the State at the end of the year classified Statewise was as follows:—

	State		*No. of Families*	*No. of Persons*
1.	Sindh	...	1,440	6,552
2.	Punjab	...	408	1,452
3.	East Bengal	...	5	16
4.	North-West Frontier Province, etc.	...	107	416
			1,960	8,436

Of these, 7,785 persons were assigned to Bangalore including Civil Station and 581 to Mysore.

(*b*) *Relief.*—Cash doles at the rate of Rs. 12 per adult and Rs. 8 per child in the case of the aged, infirm, disabled, unattached women, etc., were continued during the year as in previous years. The expenditure incurred in this behalf amounted to Rs. 23,147 as against Rs. 8,537 in the last year, the amount being met out of the Refugee Relief Fund. They were also afforded

MISCELLANEOUS

other assistance such as medical, transport charges, advances and accommodation.

1215. The total amount collected for the fund was Rs. 99,443. Of this, a sum of Rs. 78,726 was spent up to the end of the year. There was a balance of Rs. 20,716 at the credit of the fund at the close of the year. Cloth and ready-made garments collected from various persons were distributed among the deserving class of displaced persons.

Rehabilitation Measures.

1216. A total sum of Rs. 2,56,877 was disbursed among 239 families by way of rehabilitation loans for trade, business and industry and also for tailoring. This expenditure was met out of the balance of Rs. 2,83,253 left over from the total amount of Rs. 3 lakhs placed at the disposal of the State Government during 1949-50 by the Government of India for granting urban small loans. Two hundred and thirty-nine families were given this financial assistance. Loans were sanctioned to 192 families for various items of business.

Housing Scheme.

1217. The construction of 53 houses by the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board in Jayanagar Extension progressed during the year and a total sum of Rs. 2·20 lakhs was incurred towards the cost of construction and also towards part payment for 200 sites reserved for displaced persons in the same extension. Three houses in Kumara Park West Extension, Bangalore, built by the City Improvement Trust Board were allotted to three displaced persons out of which two were advanced a sum of Rs. 5,000 each to enable them to purchase the houses.

1218. The total expenditure of the Housing Scheme amounted to Rs. 3·5 lakhs inclusive of the amount of Rs. 1·2 lakhs spent during the previous years. This expenditure was met out of the sum of Rs. 4·8 lakhs advanced by the Government of India during 1949-50 for the scheme and the balance of Rs. 1·3 lakhs remains over for completing the scheme.

Other Assistance.

1219. (c) *Grant of Maintenance Allowance.*—Under the scheme of the Government of India, 66 grantees who were in receipt of maintenance allowance last year were continued to be paid the allowance during the year. Seven more displaced persons were given the allowance and the total monthly disbursement came to Rs. 1,994.

1220. (d) *Financial Assistance to displaced persons towards studies.*—Three hundred and twenty-four displaced students were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 19,222 as against the budgeted allotment of Rs. 20,000 for furtherence of their studies under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India and extended to the Mysore State during the year. The above amount has been advanced by the State Government subject to reimbursement from the Government of India.

CHAPTER XII

Tours and Engagements of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

1221. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja toured in the Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts of the State. His Highness also toured in certain Districts of the Madras and Bombay States. His Highness and the members of the Royal Family sojourned for a short time at Fernhill, Nilgiris, in April 1951.

1222. In June 1951, His Highness gave away the Gold Cup at the Bangalore Races; performed the opening ceremonies of Sri Sivarudraswami Sri Siddalingaswami Vaidhika Vidyarthi Nilaya at Shankarpuram, Bangalore, and the International Academy of Sanskrit Research in Mysore; delivered the Convocation Address of the Forest College, Coimbatore, and visited the Madukarai Cement Factory and the Perur temple.

1223. In July 1951, His Highness visited Palni; laid the foundation stone of Sri Jaya Chamundeswari Dharmasala; gave a dinner party to the Prime Minister at Bangalore Palace; participated in the celebrations of the Birthday Festivities and gave a Garden Party at Lalitha Mahal, Mysore.

1224. During August 1951, His Highness laid the foundation stones of R.C.C, Reservoir and of the Municipal High School, Davangere; of the High Level Reservoir at Harihar and of Karlahalli Birdge; left Bangalore with the members of the Royal Family on a tour of Madras State visiting places of pilgrimage; performed the inauguration ceremony of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; unveiled the commemoration stupa at the Victoria Hospital and presided over the Golden Jubilee of the Bangalore Law Association.

1225. In September 1951, His Highness performed the opening ceremony of the IV Mysore State Adult Education Conference and toured the Karnataka Districts of the Bombay State.

1226. During October 1951, His Highness participated in the Dasara Festivities in Mysore and gave a Garden

Party to the members of the Chinese Cultural Mission at Chamundi Gymkhana, Mysore.

1227. In December 1951, His Highness presided over the Convocation of the University of Mysore ; laid the foundation stone of the bridge over Cauvery at Bannur; performed the opening ceremonies of the bridge over Kabbini river at Thumbsoge and of the 16th session of the Mysore State Pandits' Conference at Mysore and distributed prizes at the University Olympic Sports, Bangalore.

1228. An important event in the Royal Family was the birth of a daughter to His Highness on 17th December 1951, which event caused great rejoicing in the State.

1229. In January 1952, His Highness gave a Garden Party to the members of the Commonwealth University Delegation at Lalitha Mahal and a concert at Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore. In the same month, His Highness left Bangalore for Madras on a pilgrimage tour in Southern India.

1230. During March 1952, His Highness left Mysore on a tour in Northern India for 14 days; visited Delhi in connection with the Conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs and delivered an address to the last session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly at Bangalore.

BANGALORE,
DATED 21ST JANUARY, 1953.

N. PUTTARANGASWAMY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1951-52.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.		99,09		4,27,92
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Ordinary Revenue		1,20,80		1,08,62
2. Sale of Government Estates ...		7,00		4,69
3. Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges.		3,48		8,99
4. Recoveries of Overpayments ...		...		6
5. Collection of Payment for Service rendered.		20		33
6. Miscellaneous		1,315		17,75
7. Deduct—Refunds, etc.		*3,93*		4,41
Total ...		1,40,20		1,31,03
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government and Consumers and Purchasers		1,09,54		50,34
2. Miscellaneous		1,47		2,37
3. Deduct—Refunds		*1*		*1*
Total ...		1,11,00		52,70
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Country Spirits (Arrack) ...		91,50		84,54
2. Country Fermented Liquor (Toddy)...		86,10		89,53
3. Malt Liquors		4,60		4,47
4. Wines and Spirits		9,00		11,24
5. Receipts from Commercial Spirits, etc.		39		1,97
6. Opium		3,65		4,03
7. Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation, etc.		30		75
8. Hemp and other Drugs		9,60		11,09
9. Sale of alcohol for use as motor fuel ...		1,80		3
10. Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous		30		1,27
11. Recoveries of Overpayments ...		...		15
12. Collection of Payments for service rendered.		8		3
13. Deduct—Refunds, etc.		*3,00*		*2,41*
Total ...		2,03,92		2,06,69
D. Stamp Revenue—				
(*a*) Non-Judicial				
1. Sale of Stamps		32,69		33,60
2. Duty on Impressing Documents ...		1,45		3,19
3. Fines and Penalties ...		21		12
4. Miscellaneous		...		44
5. Deduct—Refunds		*5,39*		*6,07*
Total (*a*) ...		28,96		31,28

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
(*b*) Judicial—				
1. Court Fee realised in Stamps ...		16,60		16,94
2. Other Receipts		1,28		1,14
3. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...		...		5
4. Deduct—Refunds		*1,00*		*2,97*
Total (*b*) ...		16,88		15,16
Total (*a*) & (*b*) ...		45,84		46,44
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.		50		79
2. Court Fees realised in cash ...		20		47
3. General Fees, fines and forfeitures ...		5,00		5,60
4. Miscellaneous		25		70
5. Deduct—Refunds		*80*		*91*
Total ...		5,15		6,65
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Other Taxes and Duties ...		1,C3,49		1,84,16
2. Registration		9,28		10,39
3. Miscellaneous Departments ...		53,75		54,67
4. Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...		1,53		3,31
5. Stationery and Printing		44		2,39
6. Miscellaneous		7,94		12,62
7. Jails		34		28
8. Police		3,87		4,89
9. Medical		9,61		11,68
10. Public Health		2,71		4,47
11. Education		30,50		30,67
12. Receipts under M. V. Act		43,50		56,80
Total ...		2,66,96		3,76,33
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government.		3,57		4,88
(ii) Interest on Investments of Cash Balance.		25,C4		33,65
(iii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...		56		2,00
(iv) Miscellaneous		6		20
(v) Deduct—Refunds		*1*		*42*
Total (1) ...		29,22		40,31
2. Civil Works		23,89		9,97
3. Agriculture		4,66		9,45
4. Veterinary		6,51		5,18
5. Co-operation		40		33
6. Industries and Supplies		33,08		4,23,19
Total ...		97,76		4,88,43

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
H. Commercial Services—				
1. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.		9,40		3,14
2. Receipts from Electricity Schemes ...		80,43		97,27
3 Receipts from Road Transport Schemes		1,61		—4,07
Total ...		91,44		96,34
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue Gap.		3,45,00		3,45,00
Extraordinary Receipts ...		5,500		61,01
Transfer from Funds		18,42		19,90
Total Service Head Receipts ...		13,80,69		18,80,52
N. Public Debt		6,60,00		2,85,50
R. Loans and Advances by State Government		30,51		20,46
Total Consolidated Fund ...		20,71,20		20,86,48
Contingency Fund		10,00		...
Public Account—				
Unfunded Debt—				
Special Loans		2,20		4,82
Savings Bank Deposits		8,10,00		8,10,34
Indian State Certificates		36,00		8,72
State Provident Funds		14,41		19 35
Other Accounts		98,00		1,05,64
Deposits and Advances—				
Sinking Funds		33,06		33,11
Reserve Funds		71,29		99,31
Other Deposit Accounts		21,24,01		16,35,13
Advances not bearing interest ...		1,56,79		8,28,48
Suspense		31,89,41		27,67,42
Miscellaneous		...		96,24
Remittances		77,14,95		74,79,11
Total Public Account ...		1,37,50,12		1,33,87,67
Total Receipts ...		1,58,31,32		1,54,74,15
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...		1,59,30,41		1,59,02,07

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue		25,21		23,59
2. State Excise Duties		16,90		9,81
3 Stamps		1,89		1,32
4. Forest		37,66		39,55
5. Registration		4,29		4,49
6. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act		6,56		8,49
7. Other Taxes and Duties ...		4,28		3,89
Total ...		96,79		90,94
B. Administration.—				
1. General Administration ...		70,88		81,41
2. Administration of Justice ...		23,63		23,55
3. Jails		6,84		6,40
4. Police		91,75		90,06
5. Miscellaneous Departments ...		12,81		10,63
6. Stationery and Printing Departments...		14,25		14,21
7. Miscellaneous		13,07		17,15
Total ...		2,33,18		2,43,41
C. Public Instruction		3,08,96		2,85,03
D. Medical charges		92,24		83,25
F. Public Works.—				
1. Construction of I. N. E. and D. Works.		30,75		14,46
2. Civil Works		2,02,51		2,13,23
3. Other Revenue Expenditure ...		48,01		75,36
Total ...		2,81,27		3,03,05
G. Pensions		40,89		48,26
H Miscellaneous.—				
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avioidate of Debt		20,00		20,00
2. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.		82,11		1,07,94
3. Public Health		42,68		27,37
4. Agriculture		68,80		47,06
5. Veterinary		23,47		19,43
6. Industries and Supplies ...		46,09		4,31,92
7. Rural Development Department ...		54,69		48,52
8. Co-operation		5,24		5,79
9. Famine Relief		...		...
10. Scientific Departments ...		2,82		2,46
11. Extraordinary charges		19,50		70,11
12. Transfer to Funds		...		...
Total ...		3,64,90		7,80,60
Total Service Expenditure ...		14,18,23		18,34,54

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
I. Commercial Services.—				
1. Construction of INE and D Works outside the Revenue Account.		96,03		1,13,04
2. Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health.		8,15		...
3. Capital outlay on Industrial Development.		2,35,92		15,38
4. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes		4,16,33		1,90,64
5. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes		7,50		1,07
6. Capital outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading.		20,00		—25,14
Total ...		7,83,93		2,94,99
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...		22,02,16		21,29,58
N. Public Debt		...		43,15
R. Loans and Advances by State Government.		1,25,45		52,64
Total Consolidated Fund ...		23,27,61		22,25,32
Contingency Fund		10,00		—1,21
Public Account.—				
Unfunded Debt.—				
Special Loans		50		62
Savings Bank Deposits		2,76,00		3,29,26
Indian State Certificates		23,00		15,43
State Provident Funds		9,79		15,75
Other Accounts		57,00		58,88
Deposits and Advances.—				
Sinking Funds		33,06		33,11
Reserve Funds		68,75		208
Other Deposit Accounts		19,54,48		17,66,48
Advances not bearing Interest ...		1,44,95		7,47,15
Suspense		...		27,49,84
Miscellaneous		30,81,21		...
Remittances		77,55,80		74,58,16
Total Public Account ...		1,33,54,04		1,31,96,76
Total Disbursements ...		1,56,91,65		1,54,20,87
Cash balance at the close of the year ...		2,38,76		4,81,20
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...		1,59,30,41		1,59,02,07

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1951-52.

Heads	Demand			Collections*	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	47,05,157	1,19,75,121	1,66,80,278	1,00,72,454	2 10,665	64,97,159
2. Quit rent	4,08 013	5,61,640	9,69,653	4,96,830	3,911	4,68,912
3. Miscellaneous	10,83,950	27,53,051	37,87,001	24,49,896	73,540	12,63,565
Total ...						
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	40,61,925	40,61,925	40,61,925	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	16,24,750	51,70,985	67,95,735	50,34,158	8,473	17,53,104
3. Wood Preservation Plant	—1,24,791	3,91,167	5,15,958	2,77,247	1,492	2,37,219
4. Miscellaneous	—93,005	1,40,233	2,33,239	1,40,639	226	92,374
5. Receipt from Development Schemes ...	12,831	59,547	72,578	61,750	285	10,643
Total ...	18,55,378	98,24,157	1,16,79,535	95,75,719	10,476	20,93,340
3 Excise Revenue—						
1. Country Spirits (Arrack)	79,372	92,31,373	93,10,745	91,29,335	...	1,81,410
2. Country Fermented Liquor (Toddy) ...	2,27,337	95,21,373	97,48,710	93,16,822	...	4,31,888
3. Malt Liquors	1,53,021	4,46,551	5,99,572	4,46,551	...	1,53,021
4. Wines and Spirits	22,862	11,32,067	11,54,929	11,43,644	...	11,285
5. Receipts from commercial Spirits, etc. ...	...	1,01,320	1,91,320	1,91,320	...	...
6. Opium	18,443	6,23,972	4,42,415	3,97,627	...	44,788
7. Duties on Medicinal, etc.	...	2,01,200	2,61,200	2,61,200	...	...
8. Hemp and other Drugs (Ganja and Majum).	15,416	12,05,448	12,20,864	11,92,840	...	28,024
9. Sale of Alcohol for use as motor fuel ..	1,227	19,882	21,109	18,199	...	2,910
10. Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous ...						
11. Receives of Overpayments						
12. Collection of payments for Service rendered						
Total ...	5,17,678	2,24,33,186	2,29,50,864	2,20,27,538	...	8,53,826
13. Deduct Refunds	...	2,40,832	2,40,832	2,40,832	...	...
Total ...	5,17,678	2,21,22,354	2,27,10,032	2,18,56,706	...	8,53,826

*According to departmental accounts.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1951-52 in the Public Works Department.

Major, Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation Service Heads	Original works		Repairs		Total Original works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII I.N.E. & D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Krishnarajasagar Works-Working expenses.	...	...	6,77,000	5,65,044	6,77,000	5,65,044	1,85,800	27,745
ii) Vani Vilas Water Works	...	...	2,32,300	2,70,711	2,32,300	2,70,711	92,700	57,519
(iii) Kolar Gold Fields Water Works... ...		...	1,59,000	1,36,877	1,59,000	1,36,877	25,400	22,200
(iv) Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	2,500	261	9,71,800	9,33,686	9,74,300	9,33,857	3,23,800	2,68,780
Total—XVII-A ...	2,500	261	20,39,100	19,06,268	20,41,600	19,06,529	6,27,700	3,76,335
18—Other Revenue expenditure—A. Irrigation Works.	39,07,800	32,31,555	18,00,000	19,41,896	57,07,800	51,73,451	4,82,400	6,84,105
19—I. N. E. & D.—B. Irrigation Works ...	26,25,000	18,70,349	...	...	26,25,000	18 70,349	...	...
50. Civil Works—								
Buildings	64,93,500	34,26.127	8,64,500	7,34,207	73,58.000	41,60,334		
Roads	15,13,500	19,74,722	45,23,515	40,99,318	60,37,015	60,74,040		
Bridges	10,24,500	7,47,084	20,485	39,100	10,44,985	7,86,184	13,77,500	19,58,8
Grant-in-Aid	22,15,000	21,57,096	...	...	22,15,000	21,57.096		
Loss on Stock	+4,72,000	3,22,146	...	...	4,72,000	3,22,146		
Loss on Stock	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...
Total—50. Civil Works ...	1,17,18,500	86,27,175	54,09,500	48,72,625	1,71,28,000	1,34,99,800	13,77,500	19,58,891
40 Agriculture	12,086	12,086	2,756	2,765	14,851	14,851	...	...
40 A. Rural Development	12,25,653	4,57,469	11,500	22,403	12.37,153	4,79,872	1,10,500	92,092
43 Industries—Sericulture	10,597	10,597	...	...	10,597	10,597	...	
47 Miscellaneous Department-Flying School.	76,000	17,700	...	...	76,000	17,700	...	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major, Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation Service Heads	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XVII. I.N.E. & D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Krishnarajasagar Works-Working expenses.	...	...	8,62,800	5,92,719	...	...	8,62 800	5 92,789
(ii) Vani Vilas Water Works	...	...	3,25,000	3,28,230	...	...	3,25,000	3,28,230
(iii) Kolar Gold Fields Water Works... ...	..	...	1,83,400	1,59,168	...	...	1,83,400	1,59,168
(iv) Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	12,500	5,141	13,10,600	12,07,818	...	...	13,10,600	12,07,818
Total XVII—A ...	12,500	5,141	26,81,800	22,88,005	...	...	26,81,800	22,88,005
18—Other Revenue expenditure—A. Irrigation Works.	69,800	36,091	62,51,000	58,93,655	...	—12,312	62,51,000	58,81,343
19—I.N.E. & D.—B. Irrigation works ...	...	...	26,25,000	18,70,349	...	...	26,25,000	18,70,349
50. Civil Works—								
Buildings								
Roads								
Bridges	9,45,000	5,79,468	1,94,50,500	1,60,38,159	8,00,000	5,24,173	2,02,50,500	1,65,62,232
Grant-in-Aid								
Loss on Stock								
Loss on Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—50. Civil Works ...	9,45,000	5,79,468	1,94,50,500	1,60,38,159	8,00,000	5,24,173	2,02,50,500	1,65,62,232
40 Agriculture	...	...	14,851	14,851	...	...	14,851	14,851
40 A. Rural Development	...	...	13,47,653	5,71,964	...	...	13,47,653	5,71,964
43 Industries—Sericulture	...	...	10,597	10,597	...	...	10,597	10,597
47 Miscellaneous Department-Flying School.	...	...	76,000	17,700	...	...	76,000	17,700

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major, Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation Service Heads	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
68. I.N.E. & D.—A. IRRIGATION WORKS.								
(*a*) K. R. Sagar Works Post-War Development Schemes	18,73,000	4,81,092	...	...	18,73,000	4,84,092	1,14,700	1,21,645
(*a*) K. R. Sagar Works	13,00,000	7,75,088	...	...	13,00,000	7,75,088	...	...
(*b*) Nugu Reservoir Works	18,86,000	20,68,961	...	...	18,86,000	20,68,961	1,14,000	1,13,099
(*c*) Tunga Anicut Works	17,50,000	17,94,830	...	...	17,25,000	17,94,830	2,00,000	1,88,864
(*d*) Bhadra Reservoir Works	14,40,000	16,59,250	...	...	16,40,000	16,59,250	2,60,000	3,26,192
(*e*) Other Irrigation Works	10,45,000	22,33,946	...	...	10,45,000	22,33,946	...	...
(*f*) Lift Irrigation in river valleys	15,00,000	17,834	...	...	15,00,000	17,834	...	...
Total—Development Schemes ...	89,21,000	85,49,909	...	...	89,21,000	85,49,909	5,74,000	6,28,155
(*a*) K. G. F. Water Works	15,000	732	...	...	15,000	732	...	...
(*c*) Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	8,00,000	10,25,199	...	...	8,00,000	10,25,199	..	...
Total—68. I.N.E. & D. ...	1,16,09,000	1,00,59,932	...	...	1,16,09,000	1,00,59,932	6,88,700	7,49,800
Total—Service Heads ...	3,11,87,136	2,42,87,124	92,62,865	87,45,957	4,04,50,001	3,30,33,081	32,86,800	38,61,223
Debt Heads—								
Railway Cess Fund	3,965	13,999	1,00,000	2,12,922	1,03,965	2,26,621	...	...
University Fund	3,60,248	2,85,373	10,000	71,742	3,70,248	3,57,115	35,000	41,251
Objection Book Advances	5,69,187	5,83,577	1,43,129	2,43,116	7,12,316	8,26,693	1,00,000	1,40,276
Contribution Works	8,05,321	10,71,388	3,17,854	3,17,854	11,23,175	13,89,242	2,59,300	1,03,781
Elementary Education Fund	1,73,900	1,34,562	...	...	1,73,900	1,34,562	....	...
Inter Divisional Transfers	75,609	76,070	...	...	75,609	76,070	...	...
Depreciation Fund	1,74,000	46,422	...	...	1,74,000	46,422	...	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	2,10,434	2,30,324	2,10,434	2,30,324	1,54,360	1,13,076
Loan for Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	61,000	49,879	61,000	49 879	....	...
Civil Advances—Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance rules.	..	...	80,093	77,136	80,093	77,136	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	21,62,230	22,11,391	9,22,510	12,02,973	30,84,740	34,14,864	5,48,660	3,98,384
Grand Total ...	3,33,49,366	2,64,98,515	1,01,85,375	99,48,930	4,35,34.741	3,64,47,445	38 35,460	42,59,607

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major, Sub-Major and Minor heads of appropriation Service Heads	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
	10	11	12	19	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
68. I.N.E. & D.-A. IRRIGATION WORKS.								
(*a*) K. R. Sagar Works Post-War Development Scheme.	5 000	7,09,614	19,92,700	13,15,351	3,300	32,167	19,96,000	13,47,518
(*a*) K. R. Sagar Works	...	...	13,00,000	7,75,088	...	...	13,00,000	7,75,088
(*b*) Nugu Reservoir Works	...	...	20,00,000	21,82,060	...	—88,940	20,00,000	20,93,120
(*c*) Tunga Anicut Works	50,000	72,995	20,00,000	20,56,689	...	21,891	20,00,000	20,78,580
(*d*) Bhadra Reservoir Works	5,00,000	1,62,778	19,00,000	21,48,220	...	—2,758	19 00,000	21,45,462
(*e*) Other Irrigation Works	..	...	10,45,000	22,33,946	..	...	10 45,000	22,33,946
(*f*) Lift Irrigation in river valleys	...	..	15,00,000	17,834	...	...	15,00,000	17,834
Total—Development Schemes ...	2,50,000	2,35,773	97,45,000	94,13,837	...	—69,807	97,45,000	93,44 030
(*a*) K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	15,000	732	...	...	15,000	732
(*c*) Chamarajasagara and Water Works ...	...	...	8,00,000	10,25,199	...	...	8,00,000	10,25,199
Total—68. I.N.E. & D. ...	2,55,000	9,45,387	1,25,52,700	1,17,55,119	3,300	—37.640	1,28,56,000	1,17,17,479
Total—Service Heads ...	12,73,300	15,66,095	4,50,10,101	3,84,60,399	8,03,300	4,74,221	4,48,13,401	3,89,34,6:0
Debt Heads—								
Railway Cess Fund	...	...	1,03,965	2,26,921	...	...	1,03,965	2,23,921
University Fund	...	...	4,05 248	3,98,366	...	...	4,05 248	3,98,366
Objection Book Advances	...	...	8,12,316	9,66,969	...	...	8,12,316	9,66,969
Contribution Works	...	...	13,82,475	14,93,023	...	...	13,82,475	14,93,023
Elementary Education Fund	..	...	1,73,900	1,34,562	...	...	1,73,900	1,34,562
Inter Divisional Transfers	...	...	75,609	76,070	...	...	75,609	76.070
Depreciation Fund	...	...	1,74,000	46,422	...	...	1,74,000	46,422
Irrigation Cess Fund	136	627	3,64,930	3,44,027	...	...	3,64,930	3,44,027
Loan for Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	...	...	61,000	49,879	...	...	61,000	49,879
Civil Advances Charges recoverable from ryots under Tank Maintenance rules.	...	...	80,093	77,136	...	...	80,093	77,136
Total Debt Heads ...	136	627	36,33,536	38,13,375	...	...	36,33,536	38,13,375
Grand Total ...	12,73,436	15,66,722	4,86,43,637	4,22,73,774	8,03,300	4,74,221	4,84,46,937	4,27,47,995

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Heads of Service	1946—47	1947—48	1948—49	1949—50	1950—51	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SERVICE HEADS.						
XXV. K. R. Sagar Irrigation Works	5,45,007	4,29,340	4,97,303	3,62,191	4,89,342	23,23,183
XXVIII. K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	...	...	1,38,611	1,38,611
XXX. Chamarajasagar and Water Works	8,71,246	7,45,411	8,67,647	7,00,303	10,09,293	41,93,900
23. Irrigation Works—						
Original Works	23,69,994	36,22,249	38,75,486	40,04,208	92,53,644	2,31,25,581
Repairs	2,13,587	2,87,516	1,85,670	1,77,280	4,92,348	13,56,401
Total ...	25,83,581	39,09,765	40,61,156	41,81,488	97,45,992	2,44,81,982
24. Civil Works—						
Original Works	18,10,469	21,79,772	23,39,989	27,15,416	49,13,630	1,39,59,266
Repairs	3,32,441	4,43,446	5,17,522	4,02,852	4,87,649	21,33,910
Total ...	21,42,910	26,23,218	28,57,511	31,18,268	53,51,299	1,60,93,176
24. A. Communication	29,73,469	41,16,771	36,94,869	54,51,000	47,20,739	2,09,56,848
38. K. R. Sagar Works	9,55,290	10,73,750	12,01,796	12,46,747	14,46,950	59,24,533
38. B. Other Irrigation Works	6,51,805	18,42,246	32,16,843	27,29,375	42,16,601	1,26,56,870
39. Industrial and Other Works	15,69,191	4,34,910	7,00,177	1,92,438	4,88,695	34,85,411
DEBT HEADS.						
22 (c) Charges	61,499	5,670	32,754	84,254	70,885	2,05,062
30 (b) Loans	44,482	30,364	97,793	4,786	10,835	1,88,260
Irrigation Cess Fund	7,67,659	9,95,527	13,06,905	7,22,765	1,80,126	39,72,985
Depreciation Fund	63,561	1,21,012	25,124	85,205	91,629	3,86,531

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Heads of Service	Average	Re-classified head of account	1951—52
	8	9	10
	Rs.		Rs.
SERVICE HEADS.			
XXV. K. R. Sagar Irrigation Works	46,46 637	XVII I.N.E. and D. (i) K. R Sagar Irrigation Works ...	5,65,044
XXVIII. K.G.F. Water Works	1,38 611	XVII I.N.E. and D. (iii) K.G.F. Water Works	1,36,877
XXX. Chamarajasagar and Water Works	8,88,780	XVII I.N.E. and D. (iv) Chamarajasagar and Water Works ...	9,33,897
23. Irrigation Works—		18. A. Irrigation Works	
Original Works	46,25,116	Original Works	32,31,555
Repairs	2,71,280	Repairs	19,41,896
Total ...	48,96,896	Total	51,73,451
24. Civil Works—		50. Civil Works—	
Original Works	27,91,853	Original Works	86,27,175
Repairs	4,26,782	Repairs	48,72,625
Total ...	32,18,635	Total	1.34,99,800
24. A. Communications	41,91,869	—	
36. K. R. Sagar Works	11,84,907	68 I.N.E. and D.—K. R. Sagar Irrigation Works	...
36. B. Other Irrigation Works	25,31,374	68 I.N.E. and D.—Development Schemes	4,84,092
39. Industrial and Other Works	6,77,082	68 I.N.E. and D.—K.G.F. and C.S.R. Water Works ...	85,49,909
			10,25,931
DEBT HEADS.			
22 (*c*) Charges	41,012	Civil Advance—Charges recoverable from ryots	77 136
30 (*b*) Loans	37,652	Loans for restoration of Minor Tanks	49,879
Irrigation Cess Fund	7,94,597	Irrigation Cess Fund	2,80,324
Depreciation Fund	77,806	Depreciation Fund	46,422

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Opening Balance, Receipts, Expenditure and Closing Balance of several Municipalities in the State during the year 1951-52.

Serial No.	District	Opening balance	Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore	1,32,114	7,49,198	8,81,304	7,44,141	1,37,163
2	Kolar	2,74,124	7,31,290	10,05,414	7,84,323	2,21,091
3	Tumkur	4,00,322	9,69,450	13,69,772	11,64,339	2,05,433
4	Mysore	1,64,754	7,23,249	8,88.003	7,13,123	1,74,880
5	Mandya	1,69,115	5,04,869	6,78,924	5,17,454	1,56,580
6	Hassan	3,97,110	8,39,319	12,36,429	9,53,105	2,83,324
7	Chitaldrug	4,65,636	6,92,852	11,58,483	8,90,594	2,67,894
8	Chikmagalur	1,77,508	5,74,998	7,52,506	6,47,220	1,05,286
9	Shimoga	2,65,527	15,83,745	18,49,272	14,96,311	3,52,961
	Total ...	24,46,210	73,68,962	98,15,172	79,10.610	19,04,562

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of,

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119... 120-B ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Congizable criminal conspiracy ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136 and 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	1	...	1	...	...	1
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	3	5	8	2	6	8
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	16	7	23	5	12	11
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	6	11	17	3	6	13
7	212 to 216, 216-A...	Harbouring an offender ...	1	...	1	...	1	1
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	27	37	64	41	34	115
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	206	260	466	189	162	3,677
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	2	3	5	6	3	5
		Total ...	262	223	585	246	224	3,831
	Class II.	*Serious Offences against Person.*						
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	92	159	251	142	124	459
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	7	14	21	8	10	25
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	16	8	24	4	17	16
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband	2	...	2	10	2	2
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences	...	..	...	...	...	...
16	317 and 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	15	23	38	19	10	28
17	305, 306 and 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	23	84	107	68	69	107
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	92	179	271	125	120	426
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	29	14	43	29	17	59
20	327, 330, 332 324	Hurt	388	659	1047	633	499	1,945
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	56	87	143	72	42	82
22	341 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	3	...	...
22A	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	56	39	95	70	56	39
23	358, 354, 356, 357...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	73	145	218	107	72	138
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	76	122	198	68	81	122
		Total ...	925	1,533	2,458	1,358	1,119	3,448
		Carried over ...	1,187	1,856	3,043	1,604	1,343	7,274

IV.

number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1951-52.

Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment & fine: Simple	Imprisonment & fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Released under 60, Cr. P.C.	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 1 month	From 1-2 months	From 2-3 months	From 3-6 months	From 6-12 months	From 1-2 years	From 2-3 years	From 3-5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
510	141	11	20	...	338	..	...	510	1,208	...	...	423	42	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
516	143	15	20	..	338	...	..	516	1,327	...	...	423	42	46	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	308	
103	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	103	189	1	10	...	...	8	18	3	7	2	4	25	24	1	90	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
8	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
42	14	...	...	...	11	...	17	42	22	...	8	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
71	26	12	3	3	27	...	...	71	96	...	...	22	13	5	1	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	112	...
5	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
250	6	...	...	...	238	...	6	250	1,034	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	...
14	..	5	...	...	8	...	1	14	49	..	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	2	..	...	11	...	...	13	67	...		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
17	1	2	2	2	10	...	...	17	18	...	...	3	2	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
18	4	...	...	...	14	...	...	18	57	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...
544	52	128	9	8	322	...	26	544	1,575	1	21	34	20	30	25	4	15	3	5	25	24	1	1000	...
1060	195	143	29	8	660	...	25	1060	2,902	1	21	457	62	76	26	6	17	3	5	25	24	1	1808	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Number of offences: Committed during the present year	Number of offences: Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Brought forward ...	1,187	1,856	3,043	1,604	1,843	7,274	1,060
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.							
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	20	17	37	20	7	114	32
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	40	93	133	88	50	120	27
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	33	68	101	81	23	123	9
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	29	38	66	57	25	51	4
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,241	2,421	3,662	2,688	2,288	1,069	775
30	811, 400 and 401...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,362	2,637	3,999	2,934	2,993	1,477	847
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.							
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	54	53	107	67	34	189	40
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	55	133	188	127	68	98	48
		Total ...	109	186	295	194	122	237	88
		Class V—Minor offences against Property.							
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	277	408	685	575	411	500	150
		Theft { Ordinary ...	1,782	5,210	6,992	5,469	4,874	2,800	1,678
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	285	439	67'	420	384	350	210
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	8	9	17	9	9	4	4
36	419 and 420 ...	Cheating	167	155	322	239	172	206	70
37	447, 448, 455 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	140	186	326	239	112	279	858
38	461 and 42 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	2	4	6	3	3	7	..
		Total ...	2,611	5,411	9,022	6,944	5,916	4,146	2,465
		Total of Classes I to V ...	5,269	11,090	16,359	11,676	9,778	13,134	4,460
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.							
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion ...	9	7	16	2	9	7	5
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 288, 295, 296, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	61	226	287	53	180	226	112
		D. I. R. ...	1,466	4,646	6,112	4,637	4,747	3,236	2,468
		Arms Act ...	41	116	161	4	118	116	76
41	... ...	Offences under C. T. Act ..	50	105	155	59	85	105	47
42	... ...	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,470	33,426	35,895	25,093	32,295	33,600	33,384
		Security offences ...	86	203	288	..	193	203	94
		Total ...	4,186	38,728	42,914	29,204	37,672	37,493	36,185
		Grand Total ...	2,455	49,818	59,273	41,580	47,345	50,627	40,645

IV.

of number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1951-52.

Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of Imprisonment									Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
Imprisonment		Imprisonment & fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																				
11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
195	143	29	8	660	..	25	1,060	2,902	1	21	467	62	76	26	6	17	3	5	25	24	1	1,308	
...	32	...	...	...	...	..	32	9	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	82	...	...	71	
...	20	...	7	...	...	...	27	36	...	...	1	2	1	14	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	45	
7	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	24	...	...	6	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	
...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	48	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
48	594	25	23	14	...	71	775	198	..	...	132	79	99	210	67	72	27	4	...	...	...	162	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55	649	25	30	17	...	71	847	315	...	...	139	83	100	225	70	74	31	4	82	...	...	866	
3	..	6	...	31	...	..	40	79	..	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	
...	...	6	...	42	...	...	48	38	...	..	4	...	2	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
3	...	12	...	73	...	...	88	117	..	...	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	
20	84	1	1	24	...	20	150	265	..	..	51	25	22	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	140	
526	331	18	60	238	...	505	1,678	489	...	5	591	119	114	53	26	21	8	3	...	...	...	526	
120	20	5	6	25	...	31	210	75	...	12	42	35	43	14	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	110	
...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	2	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
15	30	..	1	23	...	1	70	40	...	7	23	8	8	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	80	
114	69	30	21	119	...	...	353	55	...	...	123	88	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
795	534	55	89	435	...	557	2,465	928		24	831	275	187	92	49	28	8	3	...	...	...	985	
1048	1,326	121	127	1,185	...	653	4,460	4,262	1	45	1435	425	365	343	125	119	42	12	57	24	1	2,723	
1	...	...	...	4	.	...	5	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
1	...	...	...	111	..	..	112	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
389	28	31	3	2,022	...	...	2,468	1,118	...	15	330	106	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	
2	1	...	1	71	...	...	75	37	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
13	34	...	...	71	...	...	47	45	...	1	25	6	8	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	47	
144	11	9	...	...	...	...	33,384	1,152	...	41	78	53	30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 755	
5	89	...	...	33,215	...	5	94	66	...	6	2	8	9	44	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	32	
855	158	40	4	35,423	...	5	36,185	2,953	...	63	439	174	56	53	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	3,664	
1903	1,484	161	131	36,608	...	658	40,645	6,715	1	108	1874	599	421	396	141	138	42	12	57	24	1	6,387	

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Nature and Value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1951-52.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refined and remanded		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,311	9,113	19,340	17,510	949	928	28,600	27,551	19,487	19,376	9,113	8,175
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	1,384	1,863	5,343	4,969	180	159	6,907	6,991	5,144	5,144	1,863	1,847
District Courts ...	475	492	666	726	25	18	1,169	1,236	677	686	492	550
Total ...	10,170	11,468	25,352	23,205	1,154	1,105	36,676	35,778	25,208	25,206	11,468	10,572

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year											Suits Disposed of				
	Value	Suits regarding lauded property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Munsiffs' Courts ...	Rs. a. p. 49,27,153 15 3	3,110	13,185	1,205	6,545	6,784	1,991	1,230	...	960	6,202	5,180	245	7,799	Rs. a. p. 57,72,886 3 7	171·07
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	20,98,769 12 3	173	4,457	339	1,501	2,795	1	497	156	19	1,838	1,578	86	1,652	26,39,140 14 9	157·7
District Courts ...	62,08,001 14 11	116	526	84	...	494	3	53	225	21	162	291	9	224	55,07,723 15 11	255·09
Total ...	1,32,28,925 10 5	3,399	18,178	1,628	8,046	10,003	1,995	1,780	381	1,000	8,192	6,999	340	9,675	1,39,19,751 2 3	170·63

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in Mysore State during the year 1951-52.

Sl. No.	Name of office	Total number of documents registered in books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure
	BANGALORE DISTRICT.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	District Registry Office, Bangalore ...	150	41,416 0 0	2,360 7 6	43,776 7 6	4,559 3 9
2	Sub-Registry Office, Civil Station, Bangalore ...	2,932	43,825 14 6	6,459 2 0	49,785 0 6	7,240 12 0
3	Bangalore City Sub-Registry Office ...	4,802	76,967 8 9	11,530 4 0	88,497 12 9	8,991 3 0
4	Bangalore Taluk do ...	7,817	43,137 7 0	4,086 12 0	47,224 3 0	3,284 14 0
5	Anekal do ...	2,498	9,492 1 9	627 15 0	10,120 0 9	5,566 11 0
6	Kankanhalli do ...	6,043	18,227 0 6	876 4 0	19,103 4 6	6,871 2 0
7	Channapatna do ...	6,412	18,839 11 9	982 0 3	19,821 12 0	7,758 4 0
8	Ramanagaram do ...	3,125	10,126 10 0	733 1 6	10,859 11 6	4,976 11 0
9	Magadi do ...	4,305	12,521 0 9	775 4 3	13,296 5 0	6,208 0 6
10	Nelamangala do ...	3,259	9,763 14 0	654 15 9	10,418 13 9	5,087 14 0
11	Dodballapur do ...	2,878	8,837 3 0	571 15 9	9,409 2 9	5,353 11 0
12	Devanahalli do ...	2,560	7,989 15 6	416 10 0	8,406 9 6	5,267 8 0
13	Hoskote do ...	3,364	10,995 8 6	757 9 0	11,753 1 6	6,504 15 0
	Total ...	50,167	3,11,640 0 0	30,882 5 0	3,42,472 5 0	88,470 13 3
	MYSORE DISTRICT.					
1	Mysore District Registry Office ...	64	1,356 10 0	504 6 6	1,861 0 6	4,992 8 9
2	Mysore Sub-Registry Office ...	6,809	41,633 0 0	4,238 13 6	45,871 13 6	8,171 3 6
3	Krishnarajanagar Sub-Registry Office ...	2,757	12,923 14 9	1,121 8 0	14,045 6 6	6,439 15 0
4	Hunsur do ...	2,167	7,485 5 6	235 0 6	7,720 6 0	5,036 10 0
5	Periyapatna do ...	1,677	5,404 15 6	340 0 0	5,744 15 6	2,292 0 0
6	Nanjangud do. ...	6,306	23,171 11 9	1,163 15 0	24,335 10 9	7,136 1 0
7	Heggaddevankote do ...	1 048	3,632 8 0	354 0 6	3,986 8 6	1,740 0 0
8	Gundlupet do ...	3,900	12,377 1 0	369 7 6	12,746 8 6	6,144 7 0
9	Chamarajanagar do ...	6,726	20,275 13 0	674 12 6	20,950 9 6	8,001 12 9
10	T.-Narsipur do ...	4,416	15,384 5 6	789 4 0	16,073 9 6	6,223 0 0
11	Kuderu do ...	3,652	11,709 12 6	214 13 0	11,724 9 6	4,697 4 0
12	Bannur do ...	3,452	13,719 0 0	481 12 0	14,200 12 0	5,854 9 6
13	Mirle do ...	2,245	9,582 5 6	446 12 3	10,029 1 9	4,311 5 0
	Total ...	45,219	1,78,406 6 6	10,884 9 3	1,89,291 0 0	71,050 12 6
	Sub-Registry Office, Yelandur ...	2,294	6,642 6 6	177 10 6	6,320 1 0	6,639 15 0

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of office	Total number of documents registered in books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure
	MANDYA DISTRICT.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Mandya District Registry Office ...	5	25 14 3	34 6 6	60 4 9	3,609 8 6
2	Mandya Sub-Registry Office ...	5,805	21,991 9 6	1,271 6 6	23,263 0 0	7,826 2 0
3	Maddur do ...	5,532	17,882 9 6	702 12 6	18,585 6 0	7,473 6 0
4	Srirangapatna do ...	2,428	12,536 11 9	1,167 5 6	13,704 1 3	4,830 9 0
5	Malvalli do ...	4,814	14,487 5 0	498 5 6	14,985 10 6	6,638 14 0
6	Krishnarajpet do ...	8,881	13,005 9 3	911 12 6	13,917 5 9	6,808 3 0
7	Pandavapura do ...	1,799	7,258 14 6	323 6 3	7,582 4 9	4,929 3 0
8	Nagamangala do ...	3,620	9,898 13 0	455 8 9	10,354 3 9	3,014 4 0
	Total ...	27,883	97,087 6 9	5,365 0 0	1,02,452 6 9	43,630 1 6
	TUMKUR DISTRICT.					
1	Tumkur District Registry Office ...	3	38 8 6	25 2 0	63 10 6	2,553 2 1
2	Tumkur Sub-Registry Office ...	4,874	20,827 14 6	1,492 0 6	21,819 15 0	7,546 12 0
3	Kunigal do ...	4,852	14,473 13 0	956 9 3	15,230 6 3	6,513 1 0
4	Gubbi do ...	2,926	8,333 7 3	480 12 3	8,814 3 6	7,516 9 0
5	Tiptur do ...	2,779	11,807 7 3	533 1 3	12,340 8 6	5,668 12 0
6	Chikkanayakanahalli Sub-Registry Office ...	2,128	7,392 12 6	292 7 9	7,685 4 3	4,524 6 4
7	Turuvekere do ...	2,679	9,212 15 6	373 6 0	9,586 5 6	5,958 6 6
8	Madhugiri do ...	2,219	6,789 7 6	485 5 0	7,271 12 6	5,557 12 0
9	Sira do ...	1,501	4,299 1 3	394 3 0	4,693 4 3	4,845 0 0
10	Koratagere do ...	1,814	5,172 14 0	265 3 0	5,438 1 0	5,046 10 0
11	Pavagada do ...	928	3,258 7 3	585 7 0	4,443 14 3	1,964 12 0
	Total ...	26,703	91,506 12 6	5,883 9 0	97,390 5 6	57,765 2 11
	KOLAR DISTRICT.					
1	Kolar District Registry Office ...	2	38 7 0	20 2 0	58 9 0	2,451 3 0
2	Kolar Sub-Registry Office ...	3,921	11,105 2 9	771 12 0	11,876 14 9	5,858 6 0
3	Bangarpet Sub-Registry Office ...	3,941	14,720 6 6	624 13 6	15,345 4 0	6,079 14 0
4	Malur do ...	2,552	7,197 9 6	588 11 9	7,786 5 3	4,288 10 0
5	Mulbagal do ...	2,710	7,025 2 0	781 4 0	7,806 6 0	5,089 14 0
6	Srinivaspur do ...	2,425	6,670 0 3	337 6 6	7,007 6 9	5,755 4 0
7	Chintamani do ...	3,051	9,197 8 9	1,019 13 6	10,217 6 3	4,581 6 0
8	Sidlaghatta do ...	2,148	6,414 1 9	407 2 6	6,821 4 3	5,337 0 0
9	Chikballapur do ...	2,500	8,173 0 0	825 2 6	8,998 2 6	3,843 10 0
10	Goribidnur do ...	2,440	8,576 1 3	1,035 6 0	9,611 7 3	5,818 10 0
11	Bagepally do ...	1,037	3,289 8 9	132 7 6	3,422 0 3	1,690 0 0
12	Gudibanda do ...	848	981 11 0	71 9 3	1,053 4 3	1,170 11 0
	Total ...	27,074	83,388 11 6	6,615 11 0	89,954 6 6	59,061 8 0

	(6) HASSAN DISTRICT.											
					Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.
1	Hassan District Registry Office		...	1	247	8	0	30	10	0	278	2 0	3,681	7 3
2	Hassan Sub-Registry Office		...	3,698	12,380	14	9	788	2	9	13,169	1 6	5,916	3 0
3	Holenarsipur	Do	...	2,629	8,678	9	3	379	12	3	9,058	5 6	5,123	10 6
4	Arkalgud	Do	...	3,238	9,297	6	6	1,028	1	9	10,325	8 3	6,012	6 3
5	Manjarabad	Do	...	1,296	6,947	2	6	449	9	3	7,396	11 9	3,784	12 0
6	Belur	Do	...	1,646	5,679	8	3	234	14	0	5,914	6 3	5,096	7 9
7	Arsikere	Do	...	2,975	11,627	6	0	571	13	6	12,199	3 6	6,681	8 3
8	Channarayapatna	Do	...	2,174	6,446	9	6	468	0	0	6,914	9 6	4,692	13 0
9	Nuggihally	Do	...	2,168	7,843	10	0	276	4	3	8,119	14 3	4,482	13 6
10	Alur	Do	...	1,148	3,504	10	0	119	0	0	3,623	10 0	2,257	8 3
		Total	...	20,988	72,653	4	9	4,346	3	9	76,999	8 6	47,649	9 9
	(7) SHIMOGA DISTRICT.											
1	Shimoga District Registry Office		...	9	144	6	0	69	15	0	214	5 0	2,379	10 9
2	Shimoga Sub-Registry Office		...	1,617	10,495	10	9	1,148	14	6	11,644	9 3	4,080	7 0
3	Honnali	Do	...	1,248	5,533	15	6	283	13	0	5,817	12 6	3,455	10 0
4	Channagiri	Do	...	1,704	5,502	12	0	169	12	6	5,672	8 6	4,441	1 0
5	Thirthahalli	Do	...	542	3,398	5	0	457	5	0	3,855	10 0	3,134	1 0
6	Sagar	Do	...	861	3,791	6	6	426	9	0	4,220	15 6	2,423	3 0
7	Sorab	Do	...	665	3,113	5	9	248	3	6	3,361	9 3	1,346	4 0
8	Shikaripur	Do	...	1,018	4,447	5	6	211	11	6	4,659	1 0	2,472	15 0
9	Hosanagar	Do	...	292	1,758	0	0	156	13	0	1,914	13 0	848	6 0
10	Bhadravati	Do	...	1,017	4,034	11	0	117	6	0	4,152	1 0	1,464	13 0
		Total	...	8,793	42,222	14	0	3,290	7	0	45,513	5 0	26,046	6 9
	(8) CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT.											
1	Chikmagalur District Registry Office		...	17	3,041	6	6	106	13	6	2,148	4 0	2,676	2 0
2	Chikmagalur Sub-Registry Office		...	1,811	12,392	4	0	946	12	6	13339	0 6	4,853	2 0
3	Kadur	Do	...	2,067	8,151	0	6	368	2	6	8,519	3 0	5,012	14 0
4	Tarikere	Do	...	1,184	4,597	4	6	297	2	6	4,894	7 0	3,126	13 0
5	Mudigere	Do	...	571	4,215	2	8	583	15	9	4,799	2 0	1,396	5 0
6	Koppa	Do	...	286	1,975	10	0	209	2	6	2,184	12 6	1,029	0 0
7	N. R. Pura	Do	...	128	794	5	0	66	10	0	860	15 0	839	13 0
8	Sringeri	Do	...	151	826	5	6	75	10	6	902	0 0	987	0 0
		Total	...	6,165	35,993	6	8	2,654	5	9	38,617	12 0	19,920	1 0

APPENDIX VI—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Total No. of documents registered in books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure
	(9) CHITALDRUG DISTRICT		Re. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Chitaldrug District Registry Office ...	4	27 0 0	27 5 6	54 5 6	2,378 8 0
2	Chitaldrug Sub-Registry Office ...	2,186	9,066 12 9	792 5 6	9,859 2 3	4,038 12 0
3	Challakere Do ...	893	3,688 15 6	297 13 6	3,986 13 0	1,679 7 0
4	Davangere Do ...	3,316	14,677 15 0	753 6 6	15,431 5 6	6,195 2 0
5	Haribar Do ...	984	5,018 0 6	193 9 6	5,211 10 0	2,074 7 0
6	Hiriyur Do ...	1,089	4,668 6 6	369 0 0	5,037 6 6	2,802 14 0
7	Holalkere Do ...	1,048	3,806 3 0	179 3 3	3,985 6 3	1,696 0 0
8	Hosadurga Do ...	1,177	4,798 18 3	208 1 9	5,006 15 0	1,889 2 0
9	Jagalur Do ...	969	3,875 12 0	290 2 6	4,165 14 6	1,903 6 0
10	Molakalmuru Do ...	495	2,048 4 0	106 3 0	2,154 7 0	853 8 0
	Total ...	1,2161	51,576 2 6	3,217 3 0	54,793 6 6	24,611 2 0
	Total for 9 Districts ...	2,27,447	9,64,425 1 0	73,089 5 9	10,37,514 6 9	4,31,165 9 11
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore.	...	...	...	...	12,462 4 3
	Pay of Sri C. S. Nuralla, Sub-Registrar (on leave) was drawn in this office for three months.	...	...	...	...	375 5 0
	Pay of Sri T. N. Aswathiah, Sub-Registrar (on leave) was drawn in this office for four months.	...	...	...	...	331 7 0
	Pay of Sri C. Govindaswamy, Sub-Registrar (on leave) was drawn in this office for four months.	...	...	...	...	400 0 0
	Pay of Sri N. Ramachandra Naidu, Sub-Registrar (on leave, was drawn in this office for six months.	...	...	...	...	375 0 0
	Grand Total ...	2,27,447	9,64,425 1 0	73,089 5 9	10,37,514 6 9	4,45,129 10 2

APPENDIX VII.—Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1951-52.

District	Bulls over three years								Cows over three years				
	Cattle				Buffaloes				Cattle				
	Breeding Bulls	Working Bullocks	Other Bulls	Total	Breeding Bulls	Working Bulls	Other Bulls	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	For work	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore ...	1,631	1,42,230	16,946	1,60,807	1,221	2,349	793	4,463	83,722	1,32,263	45,253	1,07,162	8,495
Kolar ...	2,201	1,84,685	14,836	2,01,722	1,668	4,690	965	7,323	49,734	84,377	24,773	61,175	4,326
Tumkur ...	803	2,21,780	18.061	2,35,644	988	8,350	1,088	10,426	61,933	1,03,8.0	30,800	47,840	8,882
Mysore ...	951	2,15,107	18,616	2,34,674	777	980	547	2,3 4	67,799	1,09,655	37,332	43,959	4,686
Mandya ...	768	1,02,585	7,113	1,10,466	1,058	1,098	531	2,687	29,275	53,454	19,343	51,040	2,499
Hassan ...	764	1,69,329	11,618	1,81,711	1,024	2,359	693	4,076	56,801	1,02,390	34,941	36,841	3,641
Shimoga ..	2,637	1,55,373	18,207	1,76,217	1,452	10,645	1,232	13,329	51,418	79,927	26,338	1,068	3,127
Chikmagalur ...	760	1,03,096	9,514	1,13,370	892	6,170	710	7,762	38,269	53,117	19,081	1,184	1,700
Chitaldrug ...	2,007	1,85,175	9,804	1,96,986	1,951	5,581	1,182	8,714	35,726	68,192	18,129	3,392	2,177
Grand Total ..	12,522	14,79,360	1,19,715	16,11,597	11,021	42,222	7,741	60,984	4,74,683	7,87,305	2,55,890	3,53,662	34,537

District	Cows over three years							1 to 3 years					
	Cattle	Buffaloes						Cattle			Buffaloes		
	Total	In Milk	Dry	Not calved	For work	Others	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Bangalore ...	3,76,904	42,965	38,925	9,255	884	1,465	93,494	57,393	72,540	1,29,933	8,810	20,534	29,344
Kolar ...	2,24,385	31.781	30,878	7,704	599	1,215	72,177	47,252	51,957	99,209	9.095	20,136	29.231
Tumkur ...	2.48,286	29,583	32,462	8,081	714	1,031	71,871	51,340	52,881	1,04,201	10,430	19,177	29,547
Mysore ...	2,63,431	29,778	36,157	9,335	507	887	76,664	47,717	50,776	98,493	6,325	15,492	21,817
Mandya ..	1,55,611	30,101	34,540	9,431	752	1,130	75,954	21,852	24,580	46,432	4,623	16,203	20,826
Hassan ...	3,34,615	25,679	32,782	8,731	546	805	68,543	39,485	47.435	86,870	6,828	16,574	23 402
Shimoga ...	1,61,873	28,719	36,331	8,821	445	737	75,103	42,952	44,463	87,4 5	9,911	17,254	27,165
Chikmagalur ...	1,13,351	13,028	16,572	4,232	197	507	34,526	26,221	26,812	53,033	4.877	7,549	12,426
Chitaldrug ...	1,27,716	35,410	45,606	10,611	563	1,237	93,427	35,274	35,290	70,564	13,409	26,343	39,752
Grand Total ...	19,06,177	2,67,044	3,04,303	76,191	5,207	9,014	6,61,719	3,69,436	4,06,714	7,76.150	74,308	1,59,292	2,33,510

Appendix VII—(*contd.*)

District	Under one year						Sheep						
	Cattle			Buffaloes			Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
...	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Bangalore ...	32,718	34,443	67,156	5,601	11,118	16,719	25,376	41,951	89,807	1,31 758	36,439	1,15,522	1,51,961
Kolar ...	20,443	23,133	43,576	5,214	9,592	14,806	52,339	53,644	1,25.055	1,78,699	48,403	1,84,377	2,32,780
Tumkur ...	26,005	26,748	52,753	6,875	10,638	17,513	74,966	71,890	1,72,222	2,44,112	61,699	2,68,078	3,29,777
Mysore ...	26,988	27,082	54,070	4,710	8,253	12,963	13,697	37,797	69,050	1,06,847	28,076	80,919	1,08,995
Mandya ...	13,110	14,232	27,342	4,771	9,879	14,650	27,094	42,865	1,10,807	1,53,612	33 881	1,57,732	1,91,613
Hassan ...	23,342	25,163	48,505	5,712	8,740	14,452	15,951	32,002	60,938	92,940	28,923	84,693	1,13,621
Shimoga ...	20,740	23,219	43,959	6,155	8,964	15,119	2,832	3,117	6,866	9,983	2,584	9,668	12,252
Chikmagalur ...	15,936	15,847	31,783	3,154	4,407	7,561	3,667	6,974	18,712	27,686	7,115	23,549	30,664
Chitaldrug ...	12,289	13,742	26,031	7,531	11,616	19,147	38,365	37,153	93,432	1,30,585	30,456	1,75,731	2,06,187
Grand Total ..	1,91,566	2,03,609	3,95,175	49,723	83,207	1,32,930	2,56,093	3.29,393	7,46,889	10 76 282	2,77,576	11,00,274	13,77,850

District	Goats							Horses					
	Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years			Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
...	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Bangalore ...	34,975	34,782	73,323	1,08,105	30,942	94,335	1,25,277	2,278	570	324	894	878	822
Kolar ...	37,209	34,582	70,459	1,05,041	30,832	93,183	1,24,015	1,522	172	183	355	244	341
Tumkur ...	40,618	38,227	82,280	1,20,507	27,937	96,550	1,24,487	1,549	245	262	507	250	505
Mysore ...	19,834	35,710	69,384	1,05,085	27,872	71,915	99,787	1,150	210	230	440	444	401
Mandya ...	22,394	20,923	51,422	72,345	18,399	58,946	72,345	1,496	159	202	361	165	182
Hassan ...	15,973	24,759	42,626	67,455	17,785	45,342	63,127	1,272	243	257	500	355	411
Shimoga ...	5,180	7,273	12,740	20,013	4,697	22,219	26,916	394	124	89	213	225	162
Chikmagalur ...	4,229	6,651	11,182	17,783	4,861	13,717	18,586	317	50	46	96	75	82
Chitaldrug ...	15,818	16,668	37,752	54,415	13,660	50,875	64,535	1,142	324	350	674	361	565
Grand Total ...	1,96,180	2,19,561	4,51,188	6,70,749	1,71,993	5,47,082	7,19,075	10,870	2,097	1,943	4,040	2,997	3,471

Appendix VII—(*concld.*)

District	Horses		Donkeys						Other Animals			*Poultry	
	Over 3 years	Up to one year	1 to 3 years			Over 3 years							
	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Mules	Camels	Pigs	Hens	Cocks
...	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Bangalore ...	1,700	454	1,405	2,131	3,526	2,175	3,957	6,132	169	137	11,950	2,37,440	98,960
Kolar ...	585	460	1,297	1,747	3,044	2,131	3,492	5,623	50	...	26,070	2,12,447	83,208
Tumkur ...	755	321	1,064	1,395	2,459	1,875	2,888	4,763	38	2	16,526	1,45,477	62,410
Mysore ...	845	115	346	582	928	748	1,062	1,810	27	20	3,638	1,43,824	60,216
Mandya ...	347	261	606	940	1,546	1,008	1,743	2,751	12	...	5,489	1,62,284	61,579
Hassan ...	766	90	264	438	702	352	631	983	2	...	8,788	1,30,043	60,901
Shimoga ...	387	30	58	84	142	224	203	427	6	...	2,929	90,656	46,813
Chikmagalur ...	157	18	165	47	212	503	103	606	...	...	9,244	60,664	36,353
Chitaldrug ...	926	148	577	659	1,236	1,388	1,610	2,998	9	3	4,243	55,096	22,191
Grand Total ...	6,468	1,897	5,782	8,013	13,795	10,404	15,689	26,093	313	162	88,877	12,31,921	5,82,631

District	*Poultry				Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil Engines	Electric Pumps	Tractors	Ghanis	
	Chickens	Ducks	Drakes	Ducklings	Wooden	Iron		Worked by Power	Worked by Bullocks				Seers and less	More than 5 seers
...	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Bangalore ...	3,11,665	5,810	1,570	1,250	1,32,032	20,933	44,106	153	908	63	498	31	120	293
Kolar ...	3,12,186	3,371	1,250	896	1,21,964	10,064	40,147	105	1,102	129	701	15	31	399
Tumkur ...	1,78,077	1,691	491	522	1,49,911	2,179	40,505	86	645	105	141	7	209	444
Mysore ...	2,13,600	1,490	820	527	1,44,474	9,727	49,262	182	498	79	34	10	57	79
Mandya ...	1,91,057	2,573	497	1,249	1,10,425	7,988	25,913	29	435	39	15	45	191	147
Hassan ...	1, 8,994	1,667	518	851	1,14,725	1,124	24,441	11	338	46	10	8	117	90
Shimoga ...	1,33,206	1,352	440	483	79,486	5,175	32,538	46	1,588	25	4	77	4	28
Chikmagalur ..	1,06,693	657	294	360	56,474	2,664	14,424	10	106	39	6	34	24	9
Chitaldrug ...	61,987	71,441	413	235	96,451	7,213	31,432	55	471	128	128	105	71	57
Grand Total ...	17,07,415	20,052	6,233	6,873	10,05,942	60,067	3,02,768	677	6,097	653	1,537	332	824	1,547

*The criterion to distinguish between adult fowls and chickens or ducklings is the ability to bread.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the particulars of Educational Institutions

	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars on rolls		Average daily attendance	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
I. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
1 Universities Direction and Supervision.	1	1	...	...	...	...
2 Boards of Secondary Education.	1*	...	...	...	...	...
3 Research Institutions ...	1	1	101	106	100	95
4 Arts, Science and Intermediate Colleges— Men ...	18	18	12,571	13,038	10,962	11,706
Do Women ...	3	3	1,536	1,644	1,355	1,454
Professional Colleges.						
5 Teaching	1	1	78	76	69	70
6 Engineering	3	4	2,272	2,270	2,106	2,146
7 Technology	1	1	130	160	112	140
8 Medical	1	1	370	409	348	370
9 Law	1	1	177	250	167	238
10 Agriculture ...	1	1	101	94	83	81
11 Commerce ...	2	2	948	1,036	881	821
12 Oriental	5	5	640	666	523	553
13 Military	1	1	247	205	246	203
Total for Collegiate Education...	38	38	19,171	19,954	16,952	17,877
II. SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
Secondary Education.						
1 High Schools— Boys ...	173	181	51,184	53,535	45,776	47,349
Do Girls ...	36	36	11,300	12,195	9,989	10,633
2 Middle Schools—Boys ...	597	594	1,11,160	1,11,843	104,899	95,588
Do Girls ...	114	109	22,611	21,615	19,577	18,553
Total for Secondary Edn. ...	920	920	1,96,255	1,99,187	1,80,241	1,72,323
Primary Education.						
3 Primary Schools— Boys ...	9,601	9,864	5,69,802	5,17,029	5,00,794	4,43,468
Do Girls ...	583	610	65,404	69,606	58,736	56,002
Total for Primary Edn. ...	10,184	10,471	6,35,206	6,39,635	5,59,530	6,99,460
Total for School Education ...	11,104	11,394	8,31,461	8,38,822	7,39,771	6,71,783
III. SPECIAL EDUCATION.						
1 Training Institutions— Men ...	7	6	997	1,129	981	997
2 Do Women...	4	3	259	327	245	304
3 Technical Schools ...	5	5	...	1,390	...	1,229
4 Industrial Schools ...	14	13	1,967	853	1,615	719
5 Agricultural Schools ...	3	3	76	92	66	81
6 Commercial Schools ...	49	53	4,003	4,916	3,555	4,299
7 Sanskrit Schools ...	86	86	2,515	2,394	2,128	2,049
8 Schools for Handicapped ...	2	2	116	126	107	116
9 Engineering School ...	1	1	504	427	500	341
10 Medical School ...	1	1	426	466	413	459
11 Basic School ...	101	104	6,744	8,309	5,044	6,205
12 Nursery School ...	57	64	3,895	4,057	3,027	3,323
13 Other School ...	2	8	91	819	75	702
Total for Special Education ...	332	345	21,593	25,305	17,756	20,824
Grand Total for Public Institutions.	11,476	11,782	8,72,225	8,84,081	7,74,479	7,10,484
IV. LITERACY CLASSES—Men Do Women.	2,396	2,093	47,095	42,179	42,385	37,961
Grand Total of all Institutions ...	13,872	13,875	9,19,320	9,26,260	8,16,864	7,48,445
Indirect expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	13,872	13,875	9,19,320	9,26,260	8,16,864	7,48,445
V. UNRECOGNISED ...	...	13	...	873	...	742
ALL TOTALS ...	13,872	13,888	9,19,320	9,27,133	8,16,864	7,49,187

* Treated as own Institution now deleted.

VIII.—STATISTICS.

maintained in the Mysore State for years 1950-51 and 1951-52

	Expenditure met from					
State Funds	District Board Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Endowments	Other sources	Grand Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,86,055	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,055
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,55,429	..	...	8,145	...	2,34,100	5,97,674
8,43,910	...	...	9,77,128	7,835	35,245	18,64,118
1,18,211	...	...	50,100	...	40,889	2,09,200
37,653	...	...	720	...	...	38,373
1,12,477	...	...	2,45,703	...	1,260	3,59,440
89,595	...	...	13,593	...	...	1,03,188
1,20,779	...	...	36,821	...	1,864	1,59,464
17,396	...	...	39,842	...	...	57,238
76,990	...	...	6,000	...	...	82,990
29,791	...	...	47,396	...	...	77,187
1,20,676	...	...	...	...	14,215	1,34,891
2,15,550	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,550
23,24,512	...	...	14,25,448	7,835	8,27,573	40,85,368
13,09,765	1,42,362	3,21,604	12,62,405	1,33,193	1,60,892	33,30,221
4,36,729	...	10,449	2,52,873	40,865	43,671	7,84,587
31,07,283	100	1,146	91,974	89,727	56,429	33,49,659
6,67,220	...	...	37,973	44,061	16,390	7,65,644
55,20,997	1,42,662	3,33,199	16,48,225	3,07,846	2,77,382	82,30,111
1,13,99,685	150	57,563	15,978	28,936	90,331	1,15,92,643
15,07,431	...	14,764	27,680	8 818	38,124	15,91,817
1,29,07,116	150	72,327	43,658	37,754	1,23,455	1,31,84,460
1,84,28,113	1,42,812	4,05,526	16,91,883	3,45,600	4,00,837	2,14,14,571
8,17,155	...	...	1,307	...	...	8,18,462
77,143	...	...	3,423	...	8,004	88,570
3,00,953	...	...	90,111	...	6,635	3,97,699
86,433	...	...	...	...	27,400	1,13,833
17,167	...	...	...	...	3,833	21,000
15,364	...	...	1,07,940	...	34,178	1,57,482
25,086	...	1,020	...	1,828	4,624	32,558
22,220	...	4,870	...	3,112	931	31,133
46,386	...	...	40,000	...	...	86,386
36,127	...	...	18,118	...	...	54,245
1,67,641	...	...	22	...	175	1,67,838
45,882	150	4,712	13,747	5,896	17,046	87,433
3,224	120	120	...	18,819	...	22,283
16,60,781	270	10,722	2,74,668	29,655	1,02,826	20,78,922
2,21,13,406	1,42,882	4,16,248	3,99,199	3,83,090	8,31,236	2,75,78,861
	Expenditure included under indirect.					
2,24,13,406	1,42,882	4,16,248	83,91,999	3,83,090	8,31,236	2,75,78,861
51,92,419	58,060	1,46,561	11,34,756	92,561	7,38.933	73,63,320*
2,76,05,855	2,00,942	5,62,809	45,26,755	4,75,651	15,70,169	3,48,42,181
..	...	...	598	...	2,248	2,846
2,76,05,855	2,00,942	5,62,809	45,27,353	4,75,651	15,72.417	3,49,45,027

INDEX

	PAGES
Acts and Rules—General—	
Accidental fires	49
Agriculture—	
Administration of the — Department	16, 111
Agricultural Farms	120
Agricultural Education	114
Agricultural manurial experiments	118
Agricultural Societies	137
Amelioration of Depressed Classes	65
Amrit Mahal Cattle	130
Anthrax	127
Anti-corruption measures	220
Apex Bank	137
Archæology	210
Area under occupation and area cropped	94
Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore	155

B

Babbur Farm	
Bangalore City Municipal Council—	
Administration of the—	
Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board ...	
Bee-keeping	
Beggar Relief Scheme	
Bills	23
Birth-rate	185
Bharat Scouts	199
Breeding Station	130
Bridges	179
Budget Session	25
Buildings	176
Bureau of Epidemiology	188
Bureau of Malariology	187
Bureau of Health Education	188

C

Cases—	
Central Banks	136
Chrome Tanning Company	156
Civil Justice	57
Civil Supplies	107
Coercive processes	107

	PAGES
Civil Veterinary Department	127
Coercive processes	
Coffee—	
—Curing Works	156
Concessions to—	
—Depressed Classes	65
Convicts	59
Convocation	200
Co-operation	135
Provincial Co-operative Society	138
Co-operative Societies—	135
Agricultural Credit—	137
Non-agricultural Credit—	140
Consumers—	138
Depressed Class—	
—for sale of Agricultural Produce	14
Employees'—	140
House Building—	140
Corruption measures	220
Corporation of the City of Bangalore	
Cotton—	
Cotton Mills	116
Courts—	
Bench—	55
Sessions—	55
Crime—*See* Detention and Prevention	52
State of—	52
Criminal Appeals	55
—Courts	55
—Justice	55
—Offence	55
—Reference	55
—Revision	56
Criminal Tribes	53
Country Beer	86

D

Darkhast	94
Davangere Municipality	76
Death-rate	185
Detection and prevention of crime	
—of Food offences	104
District Boards	78

E

Economic Conference	169
Education—	196
—Primary	197
—of Depressed Classes	198
—of Muslims	198
—of Women	198

	PAGES
Efficiency Audit	221
Encouragement to Authors	202
Expenditure on Education	203
Electrical Department—	
Administration of the—	180
Power Generation and Lighting Installations ...	181
—Workshop	
Elephants	144
Epidemic Diseases Hospital	193
Evacuees	223
Excise—	
—Offences	87
—Licenses	86
Exploitation—	
Fuel	143
Sandal	143
Timber	143
Exports and Imports	150, 151
Execution of decrees	58

F

Factory—	
Electric	156
Lac and Paints	156
Porcelain	155
Silk	155
Soap	155
Tobacco	156
Finance	83
Finger Print Bureau	53
Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order	98
Food Councils	104
Food Offences	104
Food Supplies	98
Fuel — Food Department	104
Forest Department—	
Administration of the —	142
Forest Research Laboratory	144
Forests—	
Forest Revenue	142
Timber	143
Fuel	144
Lac Cultivation	
Nurseries	143
— Offences	145
Sandalwood	143
Settlement, Demarcation Survey and Working Plans.	142
State —	142
Village —	143
Shikars	145

PAGES

Free Grazing—
— in the State Forests 144

G

Gardens 215
Geological Survey 207
Administration of the—Department ... ...
—Laboratory 207
Girl Guides 199
Gold—
Output of— 208
Government Press 212
Grow More Food Scheme 104

H

Health Education 188
City—Centres ... ...
Hebbal Farm 120
Hessarghatta Grass Farm 132
High Court 58
Horticulture 215
Horticultural Society 216
Hospitals 190
Hydro-Electric Works, Jog 182

I

Imports and Exports 150, 151
Import of foodgrains 101
—Appeals 55
Infant Mortality 186
Inam Villages 96
Inam Settlement 96
Industries—
Administration of the — Department 151
Chamarajendra Technical Institute 155
Home — 158
Industrial—
— Education 151
— Workshop, Central 155
Insurance—
Mysore Government Life — 92
Insolvency Proceedings 58
Iron and Steel Works 159
Irrigation Works 174
Irwin Canal Farm ... ...

PAGES

J

Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute ... 204
Jog Power Scheme 182
Joint-Stock Companies 166
Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act 54

K

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board 76

L

Labour—
See Wages 96, 162
— Disputes 162
— Mining ... ...
— Welfare 163
— Welfare Board 163
Laboratory—
Forest Research— 144
Land Mortgage Bank 138
Land Records—
Administration of the — Department 94
Legislative Assembly— 23
Consideration of Bills ... ...
— Enactments under Notifications 27, 37
Legal Practitioners 58
Leper Asylum 193
Life Insurance 92
Literature 203
Live-Stock Section 130

M

Mabratta Kunbis 145
Malariology 187
Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works 182
Marketing Department 146
Medical Inspection 191
Mental Hospital 193
Measures—
Anti-corruption 220
Midwives 192
Motor Vehicles Act 53
Motor Insurance 93
Mulberry 121
Municipalities 80
Museum 172

	PAGES
Mysore City Improvement Trust Board	74
Mysore City Municipal Council	71
Mysore Government Life Insurance	92
Mysore Sugar Company	83

N

Nandi Hill Station	216

O

Occupational Institute	204
Occupied Area and Tenure	94
Ophthalmic Hospital	193

P

Paddy	115
Parks	215
Police—	
Administration of the — Department	48
Police Training School	49
Village Police	49
Porcelain Factory	155
Posts and Telegraphs	168
Poultry Farming	132
Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium	193
Government Press	212
Prohibition	86
Prisoners—	
Education of —	60
Occupation of —	59
Prisons—	
Administration of the — Department	59
Accommodation	59
Public Health—	
Births	185
Deaths	185
Bureau of Health Education	188
Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory ...	190
Public Instruction	196
Public Works	174
Purchase—	
Stores — Committee	217

R

Ragi	115
Rainfall	111
Rationing	98, 102

PAGES

Record of Rights 94
Recruitment to Public Service 219
Registration—
Administration of the — Department 61
Revenue and Finance 83
Rinderpest 126
Roads 177
Rules and Notifications, etc. 37
Rural Development 63
Rural Water Supply 64

S

Sales-Tax 89
Sandalwood Oil Factory 10
Sanitary Board —
See Kolar Gold Fields 76
Scholarships 199
Seasonal Conditions 112
Seed Supply 122
Serum Institute 131
Sericulture — ... ...
Administration of the — Department 121
Sessions Cases 56
Sheep Breeding 133
Shikars 145
Soap Factory 155
Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute 155
Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station 217
Stamps 91
Stationery Depot 214
Stipendiary Magistrates 55
Survey 94
Sugar 103, 113
Sugar Cane 117
Sugar Company, Mandya 83

T

Tanning Centre 156
Toddy 86
Tours—
— of His Highness the Maharaja 226
Tobacco Company 156
Trade— ... ...
— Imports and Exports 150, 151
Traffic Board 184
Transfers of Land 96
Road Transport 183

PAGES

U

University—
— Convocation 200
— Courses 201
— Endowments 202

V

Vaccination 189
Vaccine Institute 189
Veterinary—
Administration of the — Department 126, 130
Civil Veterinary Aid 130
Village Forests 142
Village Panchayets—
Administration of the — 63
Water Supply to — 64
Vital Statistics 185

W

Wages—
See Labour 162
Water Supply—Rural 64
Weather and Crops 111
Woollen Mills 154
Workmen's Compensation Act—
Claims under the — 164
Workshop—
Central Industrial — 155

Y

Yarn Depots 152

Z

Zoology 172

WD 3186—GPB—850—27-4-53